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CONTENTS.

Epitome of the Week, &c.	465
Leading Articles:—	
The Knighting of Mr. Thomas Jackson	466
The Colony's Finances	468
Plague and Sanitation	467
Mining in the New Territory	467
Germany's Acquisition of the Carolines	468
Supreme Court	468
The Situation in the Philippines	468
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce	469
Hongkong Sanitary Board	472
Sir Thomas Jackson, K.C.M.G.	474
The Volunteer Corps	474
Marshal Sou leaves for the North	474
The New Kerosine Farm in Kwangtung.....	475
Charge against a Bank Shroff	475
An Important Order in Council	475
Plague Precautions in India	475
Review	475
Water Return	475
The Botanical and Afforestation Report	476
The Royal Hongkong Golf Club	477
Correspondence	477
An Outside View of the State of Hongkong	478
The Yunnan Railway Survey	478
The Russian Railway to Peking	478
Outbreak of Plague at Penang	478
How the Germans Got Hostages at Jehchao	479
The Stranding of the "Benlawers."	479
A Imperial Chinese Mint	479
The Queen's Birthday at Weihaiwei	479
H.M.S. "Woodcock" on the Yangtze Rapids	479
The Electric Railway in Seoul	480
Italy's Demand on China	480
Death of a Young Lady by Poisoning.....	480
The Spanish Garrison at Baler.	480
Death of Dr. John H. Lochhead	480
Saigon	480
Hongkong and Port News	480
Commercial	481
Shipping	483

IRTH.

At Terra Verde, Upper Richmond Road, on the 2nd June, the wife of M. S. KELLY, of a son.

MARKIAGES.

At No. 87, Bluff, Yokohama, on the 22nd May, by the Rev. E. C. Irvine, and in the presence of J. McLean, Esq., U.S. Vice-Consul General, CORNELIA KIWA, third daughter of the late Dr. J. A. C. GEERTS, of Yokohama, to FRANCIS S. MAYER, of the Japan Herald.

On the 31st May, 1899, at the German Chapel, Ichihara, by Pastor Th. Kriele, FRANZ, third son of the late REINHOLD and ANNA EHRHARDT, of Coburg, Germany, to ELISABETH, only daughter of AXEL and HILMA MOLIN, of Stockholm, Sweden.

DEATHS.

At Manila, on the 29th May, RALPH WEMYSS HOOPER, aged 27 years.

At sea, on the 31st May, the dearly beloved husband of FLORENCE WATTON, aged 43 years, deeply regretted.

At Shanghai, on the 7th June, THOMAS WOOD, aged 53 years, Acting Secretary, Water Works Company, Limited (Shanghai).

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The American mail of the 6th May arrived, per T. K. K. steamer *America Maru*, on the 3rd June (28 days); the French mail of the 5th May arrived, per M. M. steamer *Sydney*, on the 5th June (31 days); and the English mail of the 12th May arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Bengal*, on the 9th June (28 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Dr. John H. Lochhead, for many years resident in Hongkong and who returned to the States ten years ago, died at San Francisco on 4th May, aged eighty-seven.

M. Doumer, Governor-General of Indo-China, left Hanoi on his visit to Yunnan on the 26th May.

H.M.S. *Woodlark*, sister-ship to the *Woodcock*, and, like the latter, put together at Messrs. Farnham and Co's Tungkadoo Dock, Shanghai, made her trial trip on the 1st June.

The Birthday honours list includes two Hongkong names, Mr. Thomas Jackson Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, receiving a knighthood, and Colonel Mainwaring, of the Welch Fusiliers, being made a C.M.G.

Great uncertainty prevails as to the prospects in the Philippines, many people confidently anticipating the early surrender of the Insurgents, while on the other hand it is asserted that they are in a position to hold out for a long time to come.

As an illustration of the way the value of land has gone up in certain localities in Shanghai it may be mentioned that the Hall & Holtz corner is now valued at Tls. 25,000 per mow, whereas in 1874 it was marked at Tls. 5,500 per mow.—*Union*.

Great alarm has been occasioned by a small outbreak of plague at Penang, but fortunately the disease appears to have been stamped out before it had an opportunity of becoming epidemic. It is supposed that the cases were introduced by the steamer *Amara*, from Hongkong, but the evidence as to this is not conclusive.

The German Minister at Peking, Baron von Heyking, was on the 30th May received in audience by the Emperor of China, and in the name of the German Emperor handed to the Emperor of China the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle set in brilliants, and beautiful Girandoles made at the Royal Porcelain Manufactory at Berlin.

From a private letter the *N. C. Daily News* learns that quite lately the two little daughters of Mrs. Charles Dowdall had the honour of presenting a bouquet to the Queen at Cimiez, which was graciously accepted, and with the consideration that always distinguishes our Sovereign, Her Majesty in return presented her photograph to the little girls.

The steamer *Palatina* docked in the Shanghai Engineering Company's dock on the 31st May. It may be said she opened the Dock, as she is the first vessel of any considerable tonnage to take the blocks. The formal opening took place on the 1st June, when the dock was christened the Oriental. Some two hundred and fifty persons, including a number of ladies, were present at the function. After looking round the dock the party adjourned to the office, where several toasts were suitably honoured.

It is stated by the *Yomiuri Shimbun* that the engagement of Dr. Myers as Adviser to the Formosan Government has been discontinued. The information is contained in a telegram dated at Taipei on the 28th May. Dr. Myers' views as to the best method of administration in the island were said to be more or less in conflict with those of Dr. Goto, the Head of the Civil Government Bureau, and, if the *Yomiuri's* intelligence be correct, we surmise that the opinions of the two experts could not be reconciled. When Dr. Myers left Tokyo, there did not appear to be any prospect of his services terminating.—*Japan Mail*.

Admiral Dewey resumed his homeward voyage in the *Olympia* on Tuesday afternoon, the flagship leaving her buoy punctually at four o'clock. It was raining heavily at the time. When passing the *Powerful* the *Olympia* band played the British National Anthem, the *Powerful's* band returning the compliment with "The Star spangled banner." As the *Olympia* passed the Italian cruisers *Etna* and *Amerigo Vespucci* a similar exchange of courtesies took place.

According to the report of the Protector of Chinese at Singapore the total number of immigrants into that Colony from China during the year 1898 was 133,558, as against 114,378 in 1897. Swatow sent 5,000 and Amoy 10,000 males more than in 1897, while Hongkong sent 1,500 less. An increase in women and children from Swatow and Amoy is considered satisfactory as shewing that the Chinese are settling at Singapore more or less permanently.

Three foreign gentlemen have been decorated by the Chinese authorities; they are Messrs. J. C. Ferguson, Director of the Nanyang College, who has had conferred upon him the blue button of the third rank, Dr. Beebe, of Nanking, the Viceroy's physician, who has received the order of the Double Dragon of the third class; and Dr. Fryer, of the Kiangnan Arsenal, who has been similarly decorated. The services of Mr. Ferguson in connection with the Extension of the Settlement have not been so obvious, but they have been more important than most people imagine.—*Mercury*.

Sir N. J. Hannen, who was appointed arbitrator in the *Hermes-Tamsui* collision case, which occurred at Shanghai on the 23rd March, has delivered his award. He finds that the *Hermes* was solely to blame for the collision, she not having taken the necessary or any precautions to avoid a collision until too late and not having had anyone stationed in such a position as to be able to let go an anchor immediately upon the order being given, and the *Tamsui* not having neglected to take any precaution which she was bound to take, she having by the fault of the *Hermes* been placed in such a position that the collision could only have been avoided if at all by extraordinary skill, nerve, or exertion on her part.

The prospectus of the Weihaiwei Land and Building Co., Limited, is advertised. The proposed capital is Tls. 250,000, divided into 10,000 shares of Tls. 25 each. It is proposed now to issue 3,000 shares only, of which 968 will be issued fully paid up in payment of all purchase money, and 2,032 shares are offered for public subscription. It is stated that there is a demand for houses by the residents now in Weihaiwei, and this demand must increase as the number of residents connected with the British Government enlarges, and the place grows in importance. The following paragraph from the prospectus may be quoted:—There is little doubt that Weihaiwei will eventually become a place of great importance. The British Government has announced its intention of establishing there a naval depot and sanatorium, and of making it a naval base. There must consequently be a considerable population, connected directly and indirectly with the British naval and military forces stationed there, and in addition it is certain that many of the residents in Hongkong, Shanghai, and the Outports will make use of the place as a summer resort."

THE KNIGHTING OF MR. THOMAS JACKSON.

(Daily Press, 5th June.)

Universal satisfaction was experienced in the colony when it became known that the Queen's Birthday honours included the name of Mr. THOMAS JACKSON, the Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who has received a knighthood. This is the first time that a Hongkong man outside official life has been knighted while working in the colony, and well has the exceptional honour been merited. For many years past the new knight has been a potent force in the commercial world of the Far East, and in the field of politics he has also exercised a weighty influence, which has been none the less effective because exercised quietly and unostentatiously. As the head of the great financial institution which has taken the foremost part in negotiating the China loans he has necessarily had a voice in suggesting the course of British policy in that country, and his advice has always commanded confidence. In Hongkong, in troublous times, while doing his duty by the important and prosperous institution over whose fortunes he presides, he has always been ready to give his friendly advice and assistance to those in difficulty and has verified the saying that a friend in need is a friend indeed. Occupying a prominent position in the social life of the colony he has also been a warm supporter of all movements for the public benefit, including the raising of charitable or commemorative funds. In connection with the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association Sir THOMAS's assistance is, needless to say, highly valued by his colleagues on the committees of those institutions. For a time he also rendered valuable service to the public in the Legislative Council, to which body he was appointed as the first representative of the Chamber of Commerce when the right of election was conferred. He resigned his seat when he went home on leave in 1886, and much regret was felt that after his return he declined to allow himself to be again nominated. In the Bank he is no less popular than outside of it, all the staff, from the junior to the senior ranks, regarding him with admiration and affectionate regard.

It was in 1864 that Mr. (now Sir) THOMAS JACKSON came to Hongkong, as an assistant in the Agia Bank. When that institution came to grief in the crisis of 1866 and had to reconstitute and to curtail its operations, Sir THOMAS left it and joined the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, then in the second year of its age, so that he has been associated with it from its early infancy. In 1867 he was appointed accountant at Shanghai, in 1868 Agent at Hankow, in 1869 Acting Manager at Yokohama, in 1870 Sub-Manager at Hongkong, and in 1871 Manager at Yokohama. The promotion, it will be seen, was rapid, but it was well deserved, the young assistant having early given evidence of his ability. In 1874 and 1875 the Bank experienced a series of disasters, due to reckless management at the London branch and unfortunate advances made in Hongkong on securities that were found to have little realisable value, and no dividends were paid for a time. As an illustration of the difference between the position of the Bank then and what it had been previously and is now, it may be noted that at the half-yearly meeting in March, 1875, one of the speakers said:— "In the old days, when everything was flourishing, an investment in the shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was

"looked upon as the safest possible investment both for business people and widows and orphans. Now, owing to the recent losses, many of the latter were in the greatest distress and many more were put to the greatest inconvenience. . . . He did not desire to say one word offensive or personal, but it was impossible for him to convey an idea of the suffering entailed on many families by the present state of affairs without using the language he did." At the meeting held in March, 1876, it was announced that the Chief Manager had been granted a year's furlough and that Mr. THOMAS JACKSON had been appointed to act in that office, and in August of the same year, the then Chief Manager having resigned, Mr. JACKSON was confirmed in the appointment. From that year the Bank began to regain its former prosperity and under Sir THOMAS JACKSON's able management has been steadily built up until it now stands in the front rank of the financial institutions of the world. It has, however, had some vicissitudes in the meantime, and twice Sir THOMAS after leaving for home not intending to return, has been recalled to the helm of affairs. He bid farewell to the colony in 1889, but at the special request of the directors returned in 1890. He bid us another adieu in 1891, but the disturbance in the financial world caused by the Australian banking crisis and the heavy fall in silver, once more brought him back in 1893. Shareholders of the present day derive much comfort from the assurance that Sir THOMAS is likely to retain his present position for some years to come, a fact which affords equal pleasure to the public at large.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

(Daily Press, 9th June.)

The Budget for next year is looked forward to with more than usual interest on account of the extraordinary reports in circulation with respect to increased taxation and the postponement of needed public works already decided upon. We are, so it is said, not to have a new Supreme Court or a new Post Office, nor even the latrines so necessary on sanitary grounds, for many years to come, in fact not until balances have been accumulated to pay for them; and in the meantime the municipal rates are to be increased to sixteen or seventeen per cent. to meet the cost of administering the New Territory. We give these reports simply for what they may be worth, and without in any way guaranteeing their authenticity, but it appears to be certain that the financial position is greatly exercising the minds of the responsible authorities. What occasion there is for anxiety does not appear, for the recently published financial statement for last year exhibits an extremely satisfactory position. New responsibilities have been created, it is true, by the recent extension of the colony's boundary, but these are not of such an onerous nature as to cause uneasiness. Roads have to be made in the New Territory and other necessary public works to be carried out. To provide for these and for the public works required in the city of Victoria, including the new Supreme Court and new Port Office, a loan seems necessary, and the present revenue, which is steadily increasing, is sufficient to amply justify such a loan. But it is over this point that the difficulty is said to arise, the Colonial Office being reluctant to sanction further borrowing. This attitude is surprising on the part to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, whose experience at

Birmingham should have taught him how usefully and profitably borrowed capital can be employed in municipal improvements, and who, moreover, not long ago spoke of certain of our colonies as "undeveloped estates" and of the necessity of employing capital to improve them. The New Territory is emphatically an undeveloped estate, which will prove very valuable when development has been effected, and there ought to be no hesitation in borrowing the necessary capital. The attitude of the Colonial Office towards Hongkong in this matter may also be contrasted with that of the Government towards municipal borrowing in England, where municipalities are not only allowed to borrow largely but to borrow from the Imperial funds.

Hongkong's present loan is £341,799, to be paid off on the 15th April, 1943, and the sinking fund at the end of last year amounted to \$8,854. The annual contribution to the sinking fund is one per cent. on the total amount of inscribed stock, and the total expenditure on account of the public debt last year was \$163,805. That sum comes to between five and six per cent. of the total revenue of the colony, and may be considered a small burden, especially seeing that much of the loan has been expended upon remunerative works. The total revenue of the colony last year was \$2,918,159, including land sales and water account, while the total expenditure, including \$234,381 spent on extraordinary public works, amounted to \$2,841,805, leaving a balance of revenue over expenditure of \$76,354. The growth of the colony's revenue is shown in the following table, giving the figures for the last twenty years:—

1879	\$ 964,094	1889	\$ 1,823,549
1880	1,069,947	1890	2,011,839
1881	1,324,455	1891	2,025,302
1882	1,209,517	1892	2,236,933
1883	1,289,448	1893	2,078,135
1884	1,173,071	1894	2,287,203
1885	1,251,889	1895	2,456,228
1886	1,367,977	1896	2,609,878
1887	1,427,485	1897	2,686,914
1888	1,557,300	1898	2,918,159

It will be seen therefore that the revenue now three times what it was twenty years ago, and it is as certain as anything in the future can be that twenty years hence the revenue will show an equal increment on what it is at present. There need be no hesitation, therefore, in contracting such further indebtedness as may be required to provide for the public works which the growth of the colony renders necessary. Had the New Territory not been added to the colony it might have been considered prudent to defer the raising of a new loan for some years, as the excess of revenue over the ordinary expenditure would have left an annual balance of several hundred thousand per annum to be devoted to extraordinary public works; but it would be preposterous to suppose that the colony can pay for the proper development of the New Territory out of current revenue. If a loan is raised, however, it is to be hoped that it will be in the currency of the colony and not in gold, the experience of the previous gold loans having been disastrous, owing to the depreciation of silver. We believe arrangements could be made locally for an overdraft on current account on reasonable terms, which would seem to be the most satisfactory arrangement for the time being, in view of the possibility of the colony at some future time adopting the gold standard, in which case it might be as inconvenient to have a silver loan as it has hitherto been found inconvenient to have a gold loan with a silver standard.

PLAGUE AND SANITATION.

(Daily Press, 3rd June.)

General BLACK in his farewell speech to the Legislative Council on his retirement from the Acting Governorship referred to the overcrowding question as follows:—"The recurrence of the plague has forced on every thinking man the need of letting light and air into the blocks of Chinese houses which, full of human beings in many cases, literally stand back to back in the city of Victoria, containing rooms into which the sun never enters, and where the fetid air has no motion. Doctors and physis, good though they be, by themselves are powerless to cure, while sun and air are a sure preventive, and great as the task may be of bringing these natural agents into this reeking mass of humanity their admission must be secured by law. A Bill is now before you which I admit does not go far enough, but it will at the least be the beginning of a great reform." Six months have passed, the beginning of the great reform referred to by General BLACK is not yet in sight, and we have the plague once again amongst us to remind us of our sanitary sins. The Bill introduced last November has apparently been dropped, but it will have to be taken up again, as will be seen from the interesting and valuable debate which took place at the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Thursday. What the colony is suffering from is not so much overcrowding of particular houses or rooms, but surface overcrowding, that is to say, the houses are too closely packed or too high relatively to the open spaces in the shape of streets or lanes. The Medical Officer of Health in his report for last year gave a table showing the population per acre in the ten health districts into which the city is divided, from which we take the following figures:—

District	Chinese Population	Non-Chinese Population	Acreage	No. of Persons per acre
1	7,885	420	531	15.6
2	21,626	1,152	267	85.3
3	4,294	1,920	158	39.3
4	23,794	1,898	45	568.7
5	22,244	350	23	982.3
6	17,072	420	23	760.5
7	16,380	176	27	612.1
8	18,993	148	42	455.7
9	24,435	170	40	615.1
10	7,527	296	258	30.3
	164,250	6,950	1,414	113.1

The most densely populated metropolitan districts of the city of London are St. James's, Westminster, Whitechapel, and St. George's in the East, but none of these have a population of more than 200 persons to the acre. Yet here in Hongkong, in No. 5 district, which is situated in the centre of the city, we have almost a thousand persons to the acre, and the adjoining districts, Nos. 6, 7, and 4, are in nearly as bad a state. With such a density of population, living in rooms into many of which the sun never penetrates and where there is no movement of the air, is it any wonder that plague lingers amongst us and rears its head year after year?

The problem of how to deal with the overcrowding is a difficult one, it is true, but that is no excuse for the Government sitting idly by, nursing its jealousy of the Sanitary Board, and never attempting a solution. It is high time the Government abandoned the contemptible attitude it has so long maintained towards the Sanitary Board, restored to that body its legal constitution, and frankly invited the assistance of the

community, through its duly elected representatives, in placing the colony in a reasonably sanitary condition. The work will cost money, and plenty of it, and questions will arise as to how far the cost should fall on property owners and how far on the public treasury. No scheme can be carried out solely at the cost of the former, for in many cases individual properties cannot be dealt with singly and will have to be resumed by the Government in order that certain areas may be dealt with collectively. In other cases landlords have already gone to great expense in effecting improvements for the admission of light and air, and such cases may require special consideration. These, however, are details, to be dealt with in due course, but what is of immediate importance is to get the Government to stir itself and make a beginning of dealing with the question. The Bill introduced in November seemed to form a reasonably fair basis on which to proceed. Why was the measure dropped?

The neglect to deal with the question of overcrowding is not the only crime we have to allege against the Government. For this dense population of a thousand persons to the acre our ornamental rulers obstinately refuse to provide adequate latrine accommodation. Under such circumstances how can the people live reasonably cleanly lives, even if they want to? Year by year the necessity for latrines has been urged upon the Government, but practically nothing has been done, and the Medical Officer of Health in his last report writes:—"There is still an urgent necessity throughout the colony, and especially in the city of Victoria, for many free public latrines and urinals; provision was, I believe, made for the erection of two additional latrines in the city during the ensuing year; these would not, however, have sufficed even to keep pace with the rapid increase of the population, so that the city would have been no better off than heretofore, but unfortunately the expenditure upon these has been disallowed, so that the condition of the city in this respect is rapidly becoming worse." It is difficult to write temperately on such criminal neglect on the part of the Government, which cannot plead want of information or error of judgment, but seems deliberately resolved to sin against light. As an instance of the unreasoning obstinacy with which the Government opposes all suggestions for improvements the fact may also be recalled that it not very long ago refused, for the second time, to allow the Sanitary Board to bring the slaughter-houses under proper regulation and supervision. No reasons were given for the refusal, presumably because there are no reasons, or none that can be openly avowed. The Government appears to be wedded to the vicious farming system, and declines to abandon it, however desirable a change may be in the public interest. We do not wish to be understood as suggesting that the condition of the slaughter-houses has any connection with the recrudescence of the plague, but the incident affords an index to the Government's frame of mind a frame of mind which, as applied to the overcrowding and latrine questions, is working incalculable harm to the colony, unnecessarily exposing its inhabitants to disease and death and its trade to all the loss and inconvenience entailed by quarantine restrictions at other ports.

A movement is on foot amongst the Freemasons of Bangkok for the establishment of a Lodge in that city.

MINING IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

(Daily Press, 7th June.)

In his interesting report on the geology of the New Territory, published in the *Gazette* of the 8th April, the Hon. R. D. ORMSBY says:—"A lead mine was worked for some years on the side of Taimoshan, but the working was discontinued for some reason about six years ago. Galena was also found near Kowloon, and on the north side of Lantau, and elsewhere. These workings should be examined by a mining expert, and the richness of the ore ascertained. The natives also speak of alluvial tin being found. Silver and lead were worked on the south of the island of Lantau within recent years, but without success financially, possibly due rather to Chinese official interference and bad management than to the absence of a paying richness in the ore." Application has been made to the Indian Government for the loan of Indian officers to make a detailed survey of the New Territory, which will presumably include a geological survey. It is perhaps not to be anticipated that the Territory will be found very rich in minerals, but, as indicated in Mr. ORMSBY's report, minerals do exist, and it is not improbable that some payable mines may be discovered. No doubt applications will be received by the Government for prospecting licences—indeed the Government has already been approached on the subject, we believe—and a decision will have to be arrived at as to the terms on which such licences and mining rights in general are to be granted.

The Government, we understand, is making enquiries as to the terms on which mining rights are granted in other colonies and dependencies, and in framing rules the new Indian mining regulations, which have just been notified, will no doubt be taken into consideration. These rules are grouped under headings of exploring licences, prospecting licences, and mining leases. Exploring licences authorise licensees to search for minerals of all descriptions, but not to mine or quarry, though the surface of unoccupied land may be turned up to such a depth as may be sanctioned. These licences run in the first instance for one year, but may be renewed for a similar term; they give no exclusive or preferential rights, but the Government undertakes, in considering rival claims to a subsequent grant of a prospecting licence or mining lease, to pay due regard to the operations which have been conducted. Prospecting licences confer on the licensee the sole right, subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon, to mine or quarry. They are granted for one year in the first instance and may be renewed for a further term not exceeding two years where the licensee has been prevented from completing his search by causes other than his own fault. A moderate rent not exceeding one rupee per acre has to be paid for the land covered by the licence and royalties are payable on the mineral obtained above such quantity as may be allowed to be taken free for experiment. The grant of a prospecting lease entitles the lessee to the first refusal of a mining lease over the ground in question provided he applies for the same on or before the determination of his prospecting lease. Both exploring and prospecting licences apply only to Government land, and no occupied lands may be entered without the consent of the occupier. For mining leases the maximum areas of blocks are, in the case of coal, two square miles; oil, one square mile; gold or silver, a quarter of a square mile; metals, half a

square mile; and precious stones, such agree as the Government of India may decide upon its merits in each case. Leases may be granted over one or more blocks, each not exceeding in extent the area permitted for the particular mineral concerned, but the total agree held by a lessee and those in joint interest with him is not to exceed ten square miles. The term for which a mining lease is granted is not to exceed thirty years, and no avowment for renewal is to be inserted without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. The lessee must commence operations within two years and carry them on to the satisfaction of the local Government. Surface rent is payable, not exceeding one rupee per acre, and the royalties are: coal, one anna per ton; oil, eight annas per forty gallons, or 5 per cent. on the gross; gold or silver, 7½ per cent. on the net annual profit; iron, ½ anna per ton of ironstone; copper, tin, lead, and other metals, 2½ per cent. on the sale value at the pit's mouth; precious stones, 30 per cent. on the net annual profits.

In the New Territory, where the mines are likely to be comparatively few in number, very elaborate rules seem to be unnecessary, and at the beginning the most satisfactory course would probably be to deal with each case on its merits, care being taken that rights are only granted where there is a *bona fide* intention to work the mines and subject to forfeiture in the case of failure to do so. Subsequently, should it be discovered, contrary to expectation, that the country is rich in minerals, and a "rush" set in, the Government might raise its terms, in order to ensure for the community a fair share in the returns, but at the outset the terms should be liberal, with a view to encouraging prospecting. The knowledge acquired by the prospecting work of the pioneers becomes valuable to those who enter the field later, and it is but reasonable that those who commence the opening up of the country should receive a premium for their enterprise in the shape of more liberal terms than are usually accorded in countries whose mineralogy is well known and where mining work is comparatively plain sailing. The object of the Government should be to encourage the development of the country, and, to begin with, licences to prospect for minerals might reasonably be granted on terms which would involve the prospectors in no preliminary expenses for official fees or dues, and subject only to the payment of a royalty should success be attained.

GERMANY'S ACQUISITION OF THE CAROLINES.

(Daily Press, 6th June.)

When it was seen that as a result of the Hispano-American war Spain was going to lose the Philippines it was anticipated that Germany would try to obtain possession of the Carolines, and reports have since been in circulation from time to time that negotiations with that object were proceeding. No surprise will be occasioned, therefore, by the announcement made by the Queen Regent of Spain at the opening of the Cortes to the effect that Spain has signed a Convention ceding the Caroline, the Pelew, and the Ladrone Islands to Germany, subject to the ratification of the Cortes. There can be little doubt that the ratification will be accorded, for Spain has absolutely no commercial interests in the islands, which she has done nothing to develop, her occupation being merely nominal. It may be remembered that Germany laid claim to the Carolines in 1885 and hoisted her flag at

Yap, the capital. The German view was expressed by the *National Zeitung* of the 16th August of that year as follows:—"The recognition of the ancient Spanish claim to the Caroline Islands, which in reality only exists on paper, has on several occasions been expressly withheld by Germany and other Powers on the ground that Spain has never taken actual possession of these islands. Germany had a right to hoist her flag there, inasmuch as several German firms trading in the Pacific, to whom the Empire has to afford protection, have branch establishments in the Carolines." Germany's action was, however, strongly resented by Spain, in which country popular feeling became excited to a dangerous pitch, and full sovereignty over the islands was claimed by the Spanish Government. Germany proved conciliatory, and ultimately the dispute was referred to the arbitration of the Pope, who gave his award in favour of Spain. Since that time Spain has maintained small garrisons in the islands and sent occasional gunboats there. With the downfall of her sovereignty in the Philippines, however, she would find the maintenance of her rule in the distant and outlying groups of the Carolines, Pelews, and Ladrone (or Marianas) costly and unremunerative, she having no material interests there to yield any return on the outlay. Germany, on the other hand, has considerable trade interests in the islands, which will largely increase under settled government, in the benefits of which other nations will no doubt also share. Whether Germany will follow the policy she has adopted at Kiaochow and give equal trading opportunities to all comers remains to be seen, but in any case the establishment of effective civilised rule must be accounted a gain to the world at large, and no other Powers are likely to raise any objection, nor does it appear that they would have any right to do so. America, however, is in possession of Guam, the principal island of the Ladrone, which was ceded to her by the terms of the treaty of peace with Spain, and presumably she will remain there, as it is intended to make the island a landing place for the proposed cable between the States and the Philippines. Germany and America will therefore be close neighbours and it is to be hoped they may find no difficulty in maintaining amicable relations. For the unlearned in geography it may be mentioned, to avoid confusion, that there are two groups of islands known by the name of the Ladrone, one on the coast of Kwangtung, of which Hongkong may be considered one, and the other in the Pacific. It is of course the latter that is now in question. The Pelews are in 7.30 N. lat. and 134.45 E. long., the Carolines in 10 N. 148 E., and the Ladrone or Marianas in 17 N. 146 E. The three groups have together an area of rather under a thousand square miles and about 50,000 inhabitants.

The *Manila Times* says:—"With reference to the plague it may interest our readers to know that passengers arriving from Hongkong will not be placed in quarantine. After being subjected to a severe medical examination and disinfection they will be allowed to land. In the event, however, of there being a case of plague on board the passengers will be removed to the lazaretto, where they will be placed under observation for a few days. Only a certain class of merchandise will be subject to disinfection, and this will be done as rapidly as possible. The U. S. Consul at Hongkong advises the Manila authorities daily by telegram of the total of plague patients, the number of new cases, and of the deaths that occur.

SUPREME COURT.

5th June.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE WISE (PUISNE JUDGE.)

HUGHES AND HOUGH V. VAN EPS,

This was a claim by Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, for \$17.94, the balance due on certain purchases.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Hursthouse for defendants.

Mr. Grist said that on the 11th of March defendant attended an auction sale conducted by plaintiffs and purchased 16 tins of paint and one drum for \$12; and at another auction on the 16th May he purchased three cases of beer at \$19.75. Defendant refused or neglected to take delivery of a portion of the goods. He took delivery of seven tins of paint and one drum, and as delivery was not taken of the remaining portion, the three cases of beer, nine tins of paint, and one drum were sold for \$13.81. The sum of \$9.75 had been paid into court. There had been considerable correspondence on the matter. In one of his letters, dated May 28th, defendant said he had examined the drum and found it contained a solid piece of stone and not a drop of oil. Defendant returned the drum and wanted to take \$1.75 from the account. He sent a cheque for \$30 in payment of the remainder of the two lots. According to a letter from plaintiffs, defendant afterwards visited the office and snatched the cheque from the hands of a clerk. Continuing, Mr. Grist contended that it was for Mr. Hursthouse to open if non-delivery was set up as a defence.

Mr. Hursthouse said the auctioneer described a certain sealed-up drum as a drum of oil and it was afterwards found to contain a solid stone. A month later defendant bought some beer, and he was perfectly willing to take delivery of the beer, but the auctioneer would not allow him to take it unless he paid for the drum.

Mr. Hughes said he did not describe the drum as containing oil. The lot was sold as a miscellaneous lot and the sale was subject to the usual conditions.

His Lordship said defendant had made a mistake in merging the two purchases together. He added that he did not think defendant had a show at all. He wanted to take what he liked and leave what he did not want. There would be judgment for plaintiffs with costs.

THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

DAILY CHANGES AND COMPLETE UNCERTAINTY.

THE FILIPINO COMMISSIONERS' EXPERIENCES ON THE LINES. VOLUNTEERS GOING HOME.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 2nd June.

People are fond of speculation: speculators and business men like to gamble on the future, and as there is no place that admits of more diversities of opinion with very little balance of probability on any one side more than on another, Manila is filled with every class of that transient population which is ready to take advantage of each change in the wind.

The great topic is the situation, the return of the Volunteers, and the possible cessation of hostilities. Opinions change with the hour the arrival and departure of a transport, and with the results of the fights that occur almost daily about Manila. The frequent visits of the

FILIPINO COMMISSIONERS.

have led a large number of people to believe that peace is almost at hand and that the long looked for surrender is a matter of a few days only. But the crafty Filipinos have their pow-wow with General Otis, spend a few hours with the McKinley Commissioners, followed by one or two days of high living in Manila, where their appearance, resplendent in gay uniforms and shining swords riding about the city be-

hind well groomed horses exerts a very strong influence among the local Filipinos, and then they return to their own lines "to confer with Aguinaldo." Each of their visits has been more extended than the previous ones and many different commissioners have come with credentials from Aguinaldo and from Luna. Their stories are always the same, and they always find objections to the scheme presented to them. Sr. Barretto, the Judge Advocate, told me, in an interview during his last visit, the Filipinos have stated since a year ago just what they wanted, and that is independence pure and simple; they have never lost sight of this principle and all negotiations have been carried on with this as an ultimate end.

At a matter of fact most of the leading officers put very little faith in these numerous commissioners and believe that they are merely a series of cleverly worked dodges for gaining time. While the last Filipinos were in Manila their comrades utilized the days of semi-official truce to throw up a strong line of entrenchments in addition to those already about San Fernando. General McArthur is now within touch of from 4,000 to 5,000 insurgents at any point in a radius of three miles of the city. Yesterday morning Major Bell with a scouting party of ten men and Lt. Vitale, the Italian Attaché, as a companion, rode over the country on the immediate front of the South Dakota and Iowa Volunteers. They had not proceeded more than a mile when they found that the enemy had got in behind them and the only means of safety lay in further advance into the hostile territory. It was only by some very skilful maneuvering in a jungle patch that the Major brought the party out safely, after a mile's chase with bullets chipping off twigs and flecking up the dirt all about them. The greatest vigilance exists on both sides and a false step in any direction puts one into the insurgent net, which means speedy disappearance; on the other hand, if a native shows his head above the lines a rifle covers him immediately, and if he happens to take a bath along the beach south of Manila the *Monadnock* gives her sharpshooters some lively practice with the guns.

OFFICERS CAPTURED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

On decoration day two officers from the hospital ship *Relief* were becalmed in a sail boat off Paranaque. They were immediately gathered in by natives, who rushed out in small boats. The *Monadnock* came down from Bacoar on the jump and pounded away on the beach and into the trees without stopping the captors, and then she tried to land a party of Marines, who, however, found the reception from the shore a little too warm, so that they were obliged to retire out of range.

The American Commissioners are rather more sanguine than the military element and President Schurman is especially hopeful of good results. However, he is a thorough believer in the administration of forcible illustration of power followed by a policy of conciliation. He has fathered a paper printed in Spanish and edited by Filipinos with the object of furthering the cause of peace and explaining away various misunderstood conditions that are held up as scare-crows to the natives of the provinces. It is called the *Democracia* and its utterances are generally regarded as more than semi-official. The magnificent residence of the commissioners at Malate has been the scene of two very elaborate receptions, one tendered by Mrs. Col. Denby to some six hundred guests, army officers and their wives besides civilians, and many prominent Filipino families. On Thursday there was a ball. The guests were almost all Filipinos and it was a condition that all ladies present must wear the native costume. The effect was very beautiful and a more picturesque assemblage has rarely been seen. Such attentions are rapidly increasing the popularity and influence of the commissioners.

But to return to the situation. There is absolutely no means of analysing it. The unexpected is daily happening and it is as difficult to call the turn in affairs as to read the Oriental mind. Certainly there is no great reason why the Filipinos should surrender. The fighting has not brought about results that necessitate surrender. True, many towns have been taken and many insurgents killed, but not of such importance or in such numbers that a halt must be called.

When the volunteers go home, which they will do in the very near future, the Government will find that it has lost the greatest part of its experienced fighting strength. New regiments are arriving from the United States, but though they are called regulars large numbers of the men are mere recruits and must learn by experience what the Volunteers have been taught during the last year.

If the Filipinos hold out until after the rainy season there promises to be a more lively time than has ever been had before. If they surrender now—well, many will be treated to a genuine surprise.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the Monthly Meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held at 3.45 p.m. on Tuesday, the 30th May,—Present: Messrs. R. M. Gray (Chairman), A. McConachie (Vice-Chairman), A. Haupt, W. Poate, H. A. Ritchie, N. A. Siebs, T. H. Whitehead, and R. C. Wilcox (Secretary).—

MINUTES.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting (held 26th April) were read and confirmed.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members had been elected since the last meeting:—Mr. D. Haskell, Mr. R. C. Wilcox, Messrs. L. Sculfort & Co.

NEW MEMBER OF COMMITTEE.

On the proposal of the Chairman, seconded by the Vice-Chairman, the Hon. J. J. Keswick was unanimously elected to fill the seat on the Committee vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAPH CODE VOCABULARY.

The despatch of a letter, on the question of omitting consecutive numbers in the new official telegraph code vocabulary, to the International Telegraph Administration, Berne, has been postponed pending receipt of confirmation of the report of such omission by the Telegraph Companies.

CABLE RATES FROM INDIA TO EUROPE.

Read letter from Madras Chamber of Commerce enclosing copy of a despatch addressed to the Indian Government urging a reduction in the telegraph tariff between India and Europe.

The Secretary reported that, acting on the instructions of the Committee, he had sent copies of this correspondence to the local papers, who had published the letter and enclosure in full.

Decided to acknowledge receipt and state that the question was receiving attention and that the despatch had been published.

SYSTEM OF FINES FOR SMUGGLING AT SAIGON.

A letter dated 26th April, signed by the principal British and German firms trading with Saigon, having been received, a letter was, on the 3rd May, addressed to the Government calling attention to the hardship entailed on shipowners by the working of the present system of giving excessive rewards to informers for the discovery of opium smuggled into port at Saigon by crew or passengers in spite of the most vigilant efforts by the masters and officers to prevent it, and asking that representations on the injustice of the system be made to the Indo-China authorities.

Read reply to above, dated 20th May, in which the Government stated that the Chamber's letter and enclosure had been transmitted to the British Consul, Saigon, with the request that he would make a representation to the French authorities with a view to the adoption of a system that will bear less hardly on shipowners. The Government also asked to be furnished with further observations with reference to the suggestion contained in paragraph 3 of the Chamber's letter to the effect that the smuggling of opium on board be constituted a punishable offence, for which the master of a ship could prosecute without, as at present, referring to the Opium Farmer.

Some discussion ensued on this request, and it was decided to reply pointing out that at present the would be smuggler only suffers the loss of his drug instead of being liable to punishment. It was also resolved to call the attention of the Government to the case of the fining of the German steamer *Ingraban* on the 19th May

in a large amount for a seizure effected at the instance of informers who obviously knew where the drug was secreted.

THE INFLUX OF CANTON SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Read letter from Mr. J. Grant Smith, dated 19th May, in which he called attention to the loss suffered by Chinese traders and storekeepers in having to receive the subsidiary coins issued by the Canton Mint at par, there being a loss of 2 per cent. in exchanging them for the legal currency.

Resolved to reply to the effect that the question had already engaged the serious attention of the Committee; it had been referred to by the Chairman at the annual meeting in April; and it will receive further consideration with a view to the discovery of a remedy for the evil.

THE LEKIN AUTHORITIES AND BRITISH-OWNED CRAFT ON THE WEST RIVER.

Read letter from Mr. E. T. Snaggs, dated 23rd May, in which he states that a launch registered in his name at the British consulate, used for towing a native-built boat carrying cargo, after being allowed to run freely on the West River for three weeks, was denounced by the Hoppo at Samshui to the Commissioner of Customs as refusing to report at two Lekin stations and having no *Chu'an-liao* licence, and therefore liable to fine and confiscation. The matter was placed in the hands of the Consul, who (as stated by Mr. Snaggs) refuses to recognise the claim that it is necessary for a native-built boat owned by a foreigner to carry a *Chu'an-liao* licence.

It was decided to write and thank Mr. Snaggs for placing the Chamber in possession of the facts of the case, which appears to represent an entirely novel claim, and to add that the Committee will be interested to hear how the case (which is in good hands) progresses.

REVIVAL OF AN ILLEGAL MONOPOLY IN KWANGTUNG.

Read letter from Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co., as Agents for the Shell Transport and Trading Co., Limited, enclosing a cutting from the *Hongkong Daily Press*, being translation of a proclamation said to have been issued by the Head Lekin Office in Kwangtung, announcing the establishment of a Farm for the collection of lekin on kerosine in Kwangtung and suggesting that representations on the subject should at once be made to H.B.M.'s Consul at Canton.

After some discussion, it was decided to make inquiries as to the authenticity of the proclamation, and, if this could be verified, to then address the Consul on the subject and assure him of the Chamber's co-operation in his efforts to defeat this attempt to reverse the recent decision of the Tsung-li Yamen that lekin was not to be farmed to syndicates of merchants.

PIRACY ON THE WEST RIVER.

The piracy, on the 22nd May, on the West River at Kumchuk, on the British steamboat *Wo On*, when she was robbed of cargo and passengers' effects to the value of some \$7,000, next engaged the attention of the Committee, who were unanimously of opinion that the *Sandpiper* was not alone sufficient for the patrol of the West River, which is in urgent need of more effective policing, but the question was deferred for consideration at the next meeting.

IMPENDING PROPOSALS FOR INCREASED

TAXATION IN HONGKONG.

A statement having been made in the leading columns of the *China Mail* to the effect that the Hongkong Government had referred its proposals (for increased taxation) to the Committee of the Chamber for consideration, an official contradiction was, on the 18th May, given to the announcement.

THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE KOWLOON HINTERLAND.

The CHAIRMAN—Before we break up there is one other matter I wanted to mention. It will be remembered that in the course of the agitation against the retention of the City of Kowloon under Chinese jurisdiction and for the removal of the Chinese Customs Stations outside of our new boundaries, we addressed a vigorous letter to the London Chamber of Commerce on the subject, asking for their co-operation, and we were rather surprised that no answer was ever returned to that communication. Now I see by the Blue Book on Affairs of China, laid on the table, that though—no doubt from an oversight—no reply was received here to that

letter, the London Chamber took up the matter very strongly, as will be seen by a despatch they addressed to Lord Salisbury, which, with your permission, I will now read. It is as follows:—

"Bofolph House, Eastcheap,
London, November 11th, 1898.

"My Lord,—I am directed to inform you that the East India and China Trade Section of this Chamber had under its consideration at its last meeting a communication from the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, dealing at length with the terms of the Anglo-Chinese Convention to secure an extension of the boundaries of Hongkong, signed at Peking on the 9th June last, and which have been made public, and regarding which the Hongkong Chamber have, I understand, made representations to Her Majesty's Government.

"The Hongkong Chamber takes strong objection to the clause of the convention which provides that within the city of Kowloon the Chinese officials now stationed there shall continue to exercise jurisdiction, and that the existing landing-place near that city shall be reserved for the convenience of Chinese vessels.

"This is regarded as tantamount to having a foreign authority exercising jurisdiction in British territory, and to the establishment of a Chinese port within Hongkong Harbour for the use of Chinese war-vessels and Customs cruisers, a position absolutely without parallel.

"To the conditions laid down in the convention, the East India and China Trade Section are informed there is universal objection in the colony of Hongkong, where the opinion obtains that these conditions will effectually hamper the development of trade and industry, which might otherwise have been confidently expected.

"The Hongkong Chamber are further profoundly convinced that the freedom of the port can only be properly safeguarded by the withdrawal of the Chinese Customs Stations to Chinese territory, and the refusal of permission to the Chinese Customs officials to collect duties either in the colony or its waters.

"I am directed to inform your Lordship that the East India and China Trade Section of this Chamber are entirely in accord with the views expressed by the Hongkong Chamber, and I am desired to express the hope that arrangements may yet be made between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of China by which the objectionable features of the arrangement referred to may be removed, and the colony, with its enlarged area and its improved strategical and defensive conditions, be enabled to reap the full advantage of the security obtained, and the development of commerce, which, as a free port, should become more and more marked.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) "KENRIC B. MURRAY,
Secretary.

"The Most Noble the Marquess of Salisbury."

The Committee having expressed their satisfaction with the energetic and emphatic manner in which the London Chamber had backed up the Chamber's representation, the meeting terminated.

(Correspondence.)

CABLE RATES BETWEEN INDIA AND EUROPE.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1899.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th April enclosing copy of a despatch addressed to the Government of India on the question of reducing the Telegraph rates between India and Europe, and I am directed to inform you, in reply, that the matter is receiving consideration by my Committee. In the meantime, your letter and enclosure have been published in the local papers for the information of this community.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

A. E. Lowson, Esq., Secretary, Madras Chamber of Commerce.

SYSTEM OF FINES FOR SMUGGLING AT SAIGON.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1899.

Sir,—I am instructed to transmit to you copy of a letter addressed to this Chamber by the British and German shipping firms of this colony, calling attention to the manner in

which the system of rewards offered by the Customs Authorities at Saigon works to the serious detriment of trade, and to ask you to lay it before His Excellency the Governor with the request that he will be good enough to represent the case to the Governor-General of Indo-China, to the end that the shipowners engaged in this trade may be relieved from the disability under which they now suffer.

2.—Considering that the utmost possible precautions are taken, both by the steamship owners and the masters, to prevent any smuggling of opium on board, it is certainly a striking comment on the working of the system of rewards to informers adopted at Saigon that the fines paid by British and German steamers during the past four years should have aggregated some \$60,000. The rewards offered are so large (about forty times the value of the drug) as to tempt unprincipled persons to try and arrange bogus smuggling with a view to turning informers.

3.—It would undoubtedly tend to assist the owners and masters of vessels trading in these waters if the Hongkong Government would constitute it a punishable offence for any person to convey opium on board of any steamers without the knowledge or consent of the master or the officer in charge; and to facilitate convictions, the master or one of his officers should, in the opinion of the Committee, be allowed to institute the prosecution and not the Opium Farmer.

4.—Trusting that His Excellency the Governor will be able to induce the French Authorities to adopt a system for the detection of opium that will bear less hardly upon shipowners,—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

To Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1899.

Dear Sir,—We beg to draw the Chamber's attention to the way fines are imposed on vessels at Saigon, should any opium be found on board of them not manifested, with a view to representations on the subject being made to the French authorities, so that shipowners may be relieved to a reasonable extent of the disabilities under which they now labour.

There is no doubt that smuggling does exist, but it has been shown in several instances that it is planned and carried out chiefly by people in Saigon who are induced, by the large rewards given by the Saigon authorities for discovery of any opium not manifested, to engage in this trade.

We would mention that all possible precautions are taken on the part of captains and officers to prevent smuggling, by searching passengers and their luggage when coming on board, and by searching repeatedly the vessel on the way to Saigon in order to discover any contraband, but the opium is generally so cleverly concealed that it is but seldom discovered.

We beg to suggest that representations be made to the French authorities at Saigon, requesting them to entirely do away with the system of rewards to informers; and, if this should not be considered advisable, to reduce the rewards to such a level that informers can no longer find it a profitable business to smuggle opium on board and afterwards lay information against the steamer. We may mention that the reward given to informers is at present \$20.00 for every tael of Opium discovered, the value of such tael being about 50 cents.

We further beg to suggest that representations be made to the Hongkong Government, with a view to making it a punishable offence to bring opium on board of any steamer here without the Captain's or officers knowledge and consent, and that persons violating this rule be prosecuted by the Captain or his representatives and not by the Opium Farmer.

To illustrate the gravity of the situation, we may mention that the fines paid by British and German steamers trading between this Colony and Saigon during the last four years aggregate about \$60,000, not counting the very heavy legal expenses incurred. In not a single instance has suspicion fallen on the Captain or Officers as being in any way connected with the fraud.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) LAUTS, WEGNER & Co.
JEBSEN & Co.
BRADLEY & Co.
SANDER, WIELER & Co.
EAST ASIATIC TRADING Co.
G. Harling,
General Manager.
DODWELL & Co., LD.,
E. S. Wheeler,
Manager.
SIEMSEN & Co.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
BUTTE-FIELD & SWIRE
MELCHERS & Co.
p.p. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.,
C. W. Dickson.

R. Chatterton Wilcox, Esq., Secretary.
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 19th May, 1899.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 3rd inst. and its enclosure relative to the system of rewards obtaining in Saigon for the discovery of smuggled opium on board vessels arriving at that port, and the abuses arising from that system, and to state that Her Majesty's Consul has been requested to make a representation on the subject to the French Authorities with a view to the adoption of a system that will bear less hardly on shipowners.

With regard to the suggestion contained in paragraph 3 of your letter, I understand that what the shipowners desire is that if the master of a vessel finds on arrival at Saigon that opium has been smuggled on board his ship by some person in Hongkong he should power to prosecute that person on his return, but the difficulty of obtaining proof against the offending party would appear to render any such enactment of little practical use.

On the other hand if the discovery were made prior to the departure of a vessel from Hongkong or on the voyage, legislation would appear to be unnecessary, as in the first case the master could hand the Opium over to the Police, and in the second take charge of it and inform the Customs Authorities on arrival at Saigon.

I shall be glad to be furnished with the further observations of the Chamber on this subject for the information of His Excellency the Governor.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(signed) J. G. T. BUCKLE,
p. Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce
Hongkong, 6th June, 1899.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter (No. 812) of the 19th ult. replying to the representations made by this Chamber as to the frequent and heavy fines inflicted on British and German ships at Saigon for seizures of opium at the instance of paid informers, and am instructed to express the satisfaction of the Committee at the action taken by the Government in the matter.

At the same time I would respectfully call the attention of the Government to a fresh and very recent proof of the manner in which the system adopted by the French Customs Authorities is surely rendering trade with Saigon impossible. The German steamer *Ingraban*, which had gone to that port for a cargo of rice, was on the point of leaving for Hongkong on the 19th ult., when, acting on the information laid by an informer, some Customs officers boarded the ship and discovered some opium. A Saigon paper, recording the seizure, says the officers went almost straight to the hidden contraband. The result was a heavy fine, which was subsequently reduced, but the ship was not released until after a deposit of \$12,000 had been made by the agents. The French journals at Saigon fully recognize the injustice done by the system of paying such large sums to informers, opening as it does the door to fraudulent concealment of small quantities of the drug on board for the purpose of giving information against the vessel.

With reference to the suggestion made in paragraph 3 of my letter of the 3rd ult., concerning which you ask for further observations, the Committee desire me to point out that if

opium were discovered on board a steamer prior to departure from Hongkong the Master could, as you suggest, certainly hand the drug over to the Police, but this does not constitute the attempt to so smuggle it a punishable offence. It is true the would-be smuggler would suffer the loss of the opium, and the Opium Farmer, to whom it would presumably be handed, would be the gainer, but the offender would get off without further punishment. What is wanted is power to the master of a ship to charge the smuggler with an offence and get him fined at the Police Court for breaking the law, confiscation to follow on conviction in addition.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

Hon. Colonial Secretary,

THE INFLUX OF CANTON SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1899.

Sir,—I am informed by numerous Chinese clients that they are daily suffering serious loss through the enormous circulation in this colony of Chinese subsidiary coins. Shops of repute which I deal with say they lose \$200 per month and more, by having to receive these coins in retail at par, and when an accumulation of them takes place there is a loss of 2 per cent. over in exchanging them for legal notes.

It is not for me to say how this strange position of affairs has been accomplished. I have heard that the Government of Canton are prepared to issue their subsidiary coin at a discount, but this could hardly occur without a remonstrance from the Hongkong Government, who must know that such a step was likely to result in flooding Hongkong with these tokens by unscrupulous Chinese desirous of making a profit.

The fact remains that retail and small wholesale business in the place is considerably dislocated by the displacement of practically all the Hongkong subsidiary coin for that of Kwangtung.

The Chinese shopkeepers say they cannot at present refuse the Chinese coin, and ask me what they can do by way of a remedy. Possibly your Chamber might take the matter in hand and answer this question.

If the Hongkong Government were to issue an authoritative notification that there are sufficient British subsidiary coins in stock for the circulation of the colony, and that shopkeepers need not accept Chinese coins, it might help to remedy matters.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(signed) J. GRANT SMITH.

The Chairman, Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1899.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 19th ultimo calling attention to the loss caused to Chinese traders and storekeepers in being obliged to receive the subsidiary coins issued from the Canton Mint at par while owing to the excessive influx of this currency it is usually at a discount of over 2 per cent., came before the Committee at its monthly meeting on the 30th ult.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the question had already forced itself upon the attention of the Committee; it was referred to by the Chairman at the annual meeting in April; and it will receive further consideration with a view to endeavouring to discover a remedy.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

J. Grant Smith, Esq.

THE LEKIN AUTHORITIES AND BRITISH-OWNED CRAFT ON THE WEST RIVER.

Care of Rev. R. H. Graves, D.D.

Canton, 23rd May, 1899.

Sir,—I beg to bring the following matter before you, judging it to be of importance to all who are or may be interested in steam navigation on the West River.

I have a small steam-launch registered in my name at the British Consulate here as a British owned launch. She is also registered at the

Chinese Customs and has a licence for plying on Inland Waters. I have also as my property a native built boat for carrying passengers, which is towed by my launch. At present we ship no cargo either on the launch or passenger boat, but wish to do so on both vessels as soon as the arrangements are complete.

The launch had been towing the native built boat about three weeks without any trouble, when on Saturday, May 13, the Hoppe at Samshui complained to the Commissioner of Customs at Samshui that we refused to report at two Lekin stations, and having no Chuan-liao licence for the native built boat, she was liable to fine and confiscation. I proved to the satisfaction of the British Consul that no Regulation in regard to reporting at Lekin States had been violated, and on the Consul representing that to the Commissioner of Customs, the launch papers were returned after a few days' detention, which meant a loss to the launch of some \$200. The launch is again towing the native boat, the latter carrying passengers only.

As regards the Customs contention that a Chuan-liao licence is necessary for a native built boat owned by a Foreigner, the British Consul here refuses to recognise that claim, and considers that No. 5 Rule of Supplementary Rules under "Inland Steamer Regulations" places a native-towed boat on the same footing as the steamer towing.

I think the Consul here thinks the matter important and considers the Lekin are trying to do a squeeze. As the matter has never come up before, and is a little complicated, I think it will be referred to Peking both by the Consul and Commissioner of Customs. In the meantime, if we carry cargo it will be only by "Transit pass."

I had not thought of troubling the Chamber of Commerce with the matter until friends here thought it might be well to acquaint the Chamber of Commerce with a few details.

As regards myself, I hope you will not deem it out of taste for me to write you a few particulars, as I am unknown to you. I am a merchant missionary working in connexion with "The Southern Baptist Mission." The steam launch is running in my name and for my interest. A party of Chinese Christians has also an interest in the launch.

Captain Brown, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., would, I've no doubt, give you further particulars, if you need them.—I am, sir, yours sincerely,

(Signed) E. T. SNAGGS.

R. Chatterton Wilcox, Esq.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1899.

Dear Sir,—I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23rd ult., and am instructed to tender you the thanks of the Committee for making them acquainted with the particulars of your case with the Kwangtung Lekin Authorities. The case is in good hands, and the Committee will be interested to learn how it proceeds.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,

Secretary.

E. T. Snaggs, Esq., Canton.

REVIVAL OF AN ILLEGAL MONOPOLY IN KWANGTUNG.

The Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1899.

SIR,—We beg to draw the attention of your Committee to the enclosed cutting, taken from the *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 27th inst., giving particulars of a new Lekin Tax which it appears has been put on kerosene oil in the Kwangtung province.

We have so far not been able to procure a copy of the original proclamation, nor have we any further evidence concerning this new farm, but we consider it important that the matter should be investigated at once and brought to the notice of H.B.M.'s Consul at Canton by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Any further information we secure we shall be pleased to put before your Committee.—We have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents,

The Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.
R. C. Wilcox, Esq., Secretary.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
(Here follows the Proclamation, which has already been published.)

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 1st June 1899.

Sir,—The attention of this Chamber has been directed to the publication, in the *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 27th ultimo, of a translation of a proclamation said to have been issued by the Head Lekin Office in Kwangtung, announcing the re-establishment, by authority of H.E. the Viceroy, of a Farm for the collection of lekin on kerosine in that province, and a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

From inquiries instituted, the Committee are satisfied that such a proclamation has been issued, and though the version given by the translator may not be quite free from inaccuracies, it is substantially correct. It is, of course, a fact to be noted that the amount to be charged by the new Farmers is the same as the tax now being levied, viz.: 15 cents per case of 50 cattles instead of 30 cents per case collected by the old Farmers.

The Committee are not, however, so much concerned with the amount or even with the question of whether or not the Farm can collect duty on kerosine covered by Transit Pass, as they are with the principle involved in this resuscitation of an abuse which they had reason to hope had been permanently abolished. In his letter of the 18th March, 1898, conveying the welcome assurance to this Chamber that the collection of *Tso-li* on kerosine had been abolished, your predecessor (Mr. Brennan) announced that the Viceroy's order to that effect had been given by direction of the Tsung-li Yamen and that in future the collection of the *Tso-li* tax must be controlled by Government officials. The appearance of this proclamation announcing the establishment of the New Farm is therefore either a direct breach of the orders transmitted from Peking, or else it indicates a reversal of those orders by the Tsung-li Yamen itself.

It cannot be pretended that this Farm is even an official monopoly; it is a monopoly granted, as on the former occasion, to a merchant, or more correctly, no doubt, a syndicate of merchants. All the old objections, save in the matter of the amount of duty, apply to the new Lekin Farm, and they cannot be too strongly insisted upon.

His Excellency Sir Claude MacDonald was thoroughly convinced of the inequity of this practice of placing monopolies of this kind in the hands of persons who are themselves interested in trade, and there is no doubt, from the tone of his despatches, that he believed the decision come to, on his representations, by the Tsungli Yamen was final.

It is unfortunately only too evident that the evil was only scotched, not killed, and the battle has to be fought over again. Will you therefore be so good as to take up the question, and point out to His Excellency the Viceroy that the revival of this Lekin Farm is the renewal of a former attempt to build up an injurious monopoly calculated to seriously restrict foreign trade, and the continuance of which will not be tolerated by the Treaty Powers.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(signed) R. M. GRAY.

Chairman.

R. W. Mansfield, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's
Consul Canton.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1899.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to own receipt of your letter of the 29th ult. enclosing a cutting from the *Daily Press* being copy of a translation of a proclamation by the Head Lekin Office, Kwangtung, announcing the revival of the Farm for the collection of lekin on Kerosine in that province, and suggesting that the matter be brought to the notice of H.B.M.'s Consul at Canton.

In reply, I am instructed to say that the matter has been inquired into, the authenticity of the proclamation ascertained, and strong representations made to H.B.M.'s Consul at Canton.—I am, dear Sirs, Yours faithfully,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

To Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., Agents,
Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.

British Consulate,
Canton, 2nd June, 1899.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of yesterday on the subject of the re-establishment of the farm for the collection of likin and Tsoli on kerosene in this province, I beg to state that on the appearance in the Native Press of the proclamation establishing the farm I at once telegraphed the fact to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, and have already written strongly protesting against it to the Viceroy.

I fully recognise the evils which would result were this farm allowed to carry out its operations, and you may rely on me to do all in my power to have it abolished. While using every effort locally in this direction, I am forwarding copy of your letter to Her Majesty's Minister, so that, if necessary, his influence may be brought to bear upon the Tsung-li Yamen.

It may be of interest to you to know that, from inquiries I have made, it appears that the Farmer, both in the present instance and in the former case of the Chap Yik Fong, are Chinese merchants at Hongkong. Their names are kept in the background, but I believe you will find this to be the case.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(signed) R. W. MANSFIELD
Consul.

P.S.—The translation of the proclamation sent by you is extremely inaccurate. The Chairman, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

On Thursday afternoon the usual fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held. The chair was occupied by the President (Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer), and there were also present the Vice-President (the Hon. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police) the Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works), Mr. A. W. Brown (Acting Registrar-General), Mr. E. Osborne, Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. C. W. Duggan (Secretary). Dr. Jordan and Mr. J. R. Crook also attended, the former to answer any questions as to sanitary inspection regulations under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, and the latter to answer any questions arising on his report as to refuse destructors.

THE OLD TUNG WA MORTUARY.

The suggestion that the Sanitary Board should acquire the old Tung Wa Mortuary at Kennedytown came up for consideration.

The President said the Government had asked the Board three questions. The first was, what did the Board suggest should be done with the building, if not utilised as suggested by Dr. Clark; the second was as to the valuation of the building; and the third was whether the mortuary could not be used for isolating cattle infected with disease. The Director of Public Works valued the place at \$2,100.

The VICE PRESIDENT—What do they ask for it?

Mr. OSBORNE—\$4,000, is it not?

Dr. CLARK moved that the Board recommend the Government to offer the Tung Wa Hospital authorities a site at Sandy Bay in exchange for the site at Kennedytown and also offer them the sum of \$2,100 for the building now standing thereon, as the Board proposed to use it for isolation lairs for sick cattle.

This was seconded.

Mr. OSBORNE said that one point in connection with this matter which should be brought to the notice of the Government was that the mortuary was built a long time ago—long before the slaughterhouses were built. He understood that the mortuary became a nuisance because of the close proximity to the slaughterhouses and inspectors' quarters. The old mortuary, he understood, cost about \$3,700 and the new one would cost about \$6,000, so that whatever the Government allowed the Tung Wa Hospital authorities for the present mortuary those authorities would still have to make up a deficiency. If the Government allowed them \$2,100 there would be a deficiency of \$3,900 to be made up. Considering that this mortuary was built with the approval of the Government for the time being and that the Sanitary Board had ordered

its removal, and that through no fault of the Tung Wa Hospital authorities it is now being removed, and considering also that the Tung Wa Hospital was a charitable institution, he should like to add a rider to the effect that the Government be asked to take this into consideration and meet the Tung Wa Hospital authorities in a liberal spirit. He proposed that this be added to the motion.

The PRESIDENT—Would it meet your views if we mentioned your proposal in a covering letter.

Mr. OSBORNE—Yes.

The motion was carried.

THE WATER-CLOSET QUESTION.

The application of Messrs. Leigh and Orange, on behalf of the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., for permission to erect water and trough closets for the new block now being erected to the south of Queen's Buildings, again came up for consideration.

The following minutes were appended to the papers on the subject:—

Mr. E. Osborne—"The hotel trough closets are used by nearly 300 employees of the hotel and a large number of outside people who happen to have business on the hotel premises. I should say that not less than 400 people make use of them daily, so that the M. O. H.'s comparison is not a fair one if the number of people using the closets be taken into consideration. I am in favour of granting the application."

Dr. Clark—"Comparing Mr. Osborne's water figures with the figures given by the D. P. W. at last board meeting, it will be seen that a five-seat trough closet consumes more than three times as much water as eight pedestal water closets. There are 60 Europeans, Americans, and Eurasians to use the trough closets. (vide Leigh and Orange's application). I recommend refusal of the trough closets. Why cannot these people who have large blocks of offices on the Praya be made to pump up sea-water for their water trough closets?"

The Hon. F. H. May—"I advise refusal. It was never intended to allow W. C.'s for Chinese use. The less water-closets the better."

The President—"For the purpose of cleanliness and convenience I recommend that this application be granted. I agree with the M. O. H. that it is desirable that sea-water be used as a flushing agent."

The Hon. R. D. Ormsby—"I am in favour of allowing these trough closets. From Mr. Osborne's figures 400 persons would use about 400,000 gallons a year, or 1,000 gallons each person, or say three gallons a day. We count on each inhabitant of Victoria using about 16 gallons a day. If the cistern was constructed to contain 4,000 gallons instead of 400, and to catch all the rainfall from the roof for six months of the year there would be little or no drain on our water supply. There should be little difficulty in constructing such a cistern—15 feet by 15 feet by 3 feet—would hold over 4,000 gallons. Allowing three gallons a head per diem the 60 Chinese would use 180 gallons a day and the cisterns would hold 22 days' supply, replenished by every rain shower. This would be much cheaper and simpler than pumping up sea water."

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY, in proposing that the application be granted, said his opinion on this subject had been so often mistaken if not misrepresented by the press that with the President's permission he wished now to make a few remarks and give a few figures. He had never advocated, and was afraid never could advocate, the general introduction in the city of Victoria of water-closets. What he had done and would continue to do was to recommend the Board to sanction the use in houses such as hotels, clubs, and offices occupied by Europeans this much more cleanly, convenient, and healthy system of removal of nightsoil. Europeans who were obliged to reside in this colony, or selected it to reside in, should not be compelled to adopt Chinese customs in this or any other respect. In spite of Chinese pride and conceit Europeans considered—and rightly so—that they were more advanced in civilisation and in knowledge than the inhabitants of China, especially in matters of sanitation. They did not expect an Englishman on arrival here to discard the use of knives, forks, and spoons and use chop sticks, to shave his head and wear a queue, then why should they compel him to

adopt Chinese methods of sanitation? The two chief objections advanced to granting applications for water closets in houses were the scarcity of water and the pollution of the harbour. He maintained that no weight attached to either. The average annual rainfall of Hongkong was three times as great as that of England, and yet water carriage of sewage was universal now in almost every large town in Great Britain. The area of the Island of Hongkong was 18,560 acres. Taking the average rainfall at 90 inches the enormous quantity of 167,040,000 tons or 37,416,960,000 gallons fell in the colony annually. But this was of course beside the point. It was not what fell on the island but what they could store up which was important. He only mentioned it to show what a very trifling fraction of the rainfall they now stored up. They could hold up now in the three main reservoirs upwards of 500,000,000 of gallons, while the streams running into these reservoirs seldom yielded less than 1,000,000 gallons a day. He found there were now 122 water closets in use in the city by about 80 persons and requiring for flushing about 3,793 gallons daily, and ten trough closets, the flushing all of which daily consumed about 19,000 gallons of water, the trough closets being thus more wasteful than the others. In a few cases water closets caused no demand on the water supply in the summer months, as they were flushed from cisterns on the roofs of buildings filled by every shower of rain; but assuming they were solely flushed from the main he calculated that the consumption for the half year was only 3,600,000 gallons during the time that water had to be economised, or a little over one day's consumption of the city. Was not this a trifling matter when compared with the cleanliness and comfort secured? It was not usually remembered that during the five months from June to October inclusive water was running to waste everywhere, and might as well be utilised in flushing water-closets as not. As long as the reservoirs were full in November, at the commencement of the dry season, it mattered not what was done with the superabundance of water during the preceding five months. It was necessary, therefore, to consider if they could afford the amount of water required for flushing the closets between November and May. Why were people so content to leave things as they were and to oppose the introduction of more water-closets? It was because the European community had made their houses, their clubs, their hotels, and offices comfortable in this respect, and could therefore selfishly deny to others what they had allowed themselves. What an outcry there would be now if the Hongkong Hotel, the Club, the Government offices, the Sanitary Board offices were deprived of their water carriage system and thrown back on the Chinese bucket and pail? As to the bugbear of the pollution of the harbour, he thought he need not again speak. He had shown before that the entrance of one large ship into the harbour would make more difference in this respect than all the water-closets in the colony, and he had also shown, and it had been proved by experiment, that the action of the tides was sufficient to keep the harbour as clean and sweet as any harbour of such importance and having a floating population of 30,000 could be. In conclusion he thought they might with perfect safety, both to the water supply and the sanitation of the colony, continue to sanction the few applications which came before them for closets in European houses.

Mr. OSBORNE, in seconding, said he thought that as they had gone so far and sanctioned these trough closets in the existing buildings on the Praya it would be ridiculous to go back now and say that two or three more such buildings should not have them.

Dr. CLARK proposed as an amendment that the application be granted as regarded the water-closets but refused as regarded the trough closets. Trough closets had during the last few years been an experiment, and in his opinion they were an experiment which should not be extended any further. The figures given in the circulating cover showed that for the same number of people trough closets used three times as much water as water-closets. As the Vice-President said, it was never intended

to give water or trough closets to the Chinese, and this was simply the thin end of the wedge, and if it went on they would get trough closets all over the place for the Chinese, and that he thought every one would admit they had no water for. During the last four years, since he had been here, the water had been twice cut off—this year and in 1895-96 this occurred, and the reason was a very simple one. In 1895 the rainfall was 45 and in 1898 it was 57. There was no reason at all why at some future date the rainfall should only be 45 again or even less; and with the population increasing at the rate of 6,000 per annum in this city it would be a very unwise thing until the Director of Public Works could say there would always be sufficient water in the reservoirs to supply all they wanted—and that had not been proved during the past year—to give trough closets to the Chinese or water-closets generally to the 10,000 white population in the colony.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in seconding, said he agreed with every thing the Medical Officer had said. He thought they ought certainly not to go beyond the line of policy laid down in the report which the committee of the Sanitary Board made on the advisability or otherwise of limiting the water closets in the colony. He had that report before him, and as he had pointed out before, it recommended that the introduction of water-closets should be limited to hotels, clubs, and blocks of offices where the great number of Europeans frequenting the building rendered it very difficult or impossible to apply the system of hand carriage. If they had adhered closely to that he doubted very much whether they would have allowed water closets at all in these offices frequented by a large number of Europeans. Certainly it was never the intention of the Board when they laid down that line of policy to extend it to the Chinese frequenting these blocks of offices. The Director of Public Works had mentioned two objections to the introduction of water-closets—the water supply and the pollution of the harbour. He thought there was a third and a very important objection too, and that was the objection to allowing more excretal matter than absolutely unavoidable into the sewers. It they could be absolutely certain that the traps to every house connection to every sewer were in perfect order and would be kept in perfect order, then a very strong argument against water closets would be done away with; but could they be sure of such being the case? He thought not. They had recently had an application from the military authorities to have water closets in the married quarters on the Kennedy Road level, and they were told by the Medical Officer of Health that the sewage from the various water closets would travel through a considerable portion of the town principally inhabited by Chinese, and they also had it from the Medical Officer of Health, from the personal observation of himself and reports made to him by some of his inspectors, that all the traps to the house drains in that portion of the town were not always in perfect condition. That to his mind was one of the great objections to the introduction of sewage into their sewer. The Director of Public Works pointed out that at home they had the water carriage system and he seemed to infer that everybody was quite happy and lived to a good old age; but his experience was quite the reverse. He found that in Hongkong there was an almost total absence of such diseases as typhoid and diphtheria, which simply claimed their thousands of victims in every large city at home. They had had some few cases of typhoid, but their excellent Medical Officer of Health had generally traced them to the milk supply. He pointed out that the majority of the gentlemen whose opinions were asked by the Board in 1894, when this matter was before the public, were opposed to water closets, and he thought that the present system, having been so successful, should certainly be continued, and that the less water-closets they had the better.

On the matter being put to the vote the amendment was carried, only the proposer and seconder of the motion voting against.

REFUSE DESTRUCTORS.

A report by Mr. J. R. Crook on the working of refuse destructors and their adaptability to this colony was submitted.

The PRESIDENT said the thanks of the Board were due to Mr. Crook for his able report and for the trouble he took whilst at home in the matter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT begged to move that the Sanitary Board recommend the Government to erect a four-cell refuse destructor in accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Crook.

Mr. OSBORNE, in seconding, said he considered the report a very able one. There would be but one opinion, and that was that it was very desirable to have this destructor. He had not the slightest doubt they would not get it—(laughter)—but still he thought it was their duty to recommend the Government to place this item in the estimates for next year. What had happened lately must show them how very unsatisfactory the present system of removing town refuse was. He referred to the recent occasion when the contractor was found depositing large quantities of rubbish into the harbour alongside the contractor's boats. If they went down west along the Praya they would find little heaps of town refuse and rubbish surrounded by a body of children and people picking up little morsels. All this would be swept away if they had a destructor at Kennedytown.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he thought that in forwarding the resolution to the Government the point Mr. Osborne had touched upon as to the depositing of rubbish in the harbour ought to be brought to their notice, because not only was this destructor desirable from a sanitary point but also in the interests of the harbour, which was really the most valuable heritage they had. Once their harbour became shoaled up they might shut up shop and take a back seat.

The motion was carried.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY SURVEYOR.

The report of the Sanitary Surveyor (Mr. R. F. Drury) for the first quarter of the current year was submitted. It appears that plans have been deposited during the quarter for the re-drainage of 80 houses; plans for 463 houses were carried forward from 1898, making a total of 543 in hand during the quarter. The re-drainage of 105 houses has been completed, leaving 438 to carry forward. Repairs to drainage arrangements have been carried out in 71 instances and 102 houses are carried forward. This makes a total of 173 houses in hand for repairs during the quarter. Certificates have been granted under Section 47 of Ordinance 24 of 1887 for 84 new buildings and in addition, that they have been built in accordance with the provisions of that Ordinance. The drains of 188 houses have been inspected and reported on. Of this number 42 required reconstruction, 129 amending, and 17 were found to be in good order. Notices have been served on the owners of 171 houses calling on them to execute the necessary work.

APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION FROM LIME-WHITING.

An application was submitted for exemption from lime-whiting and cleaning of certain premises in the western division of the city.

Mr. OSBORNE, in proposing that the application be refused, said that in the western division there were still 1,756 Chinese tenements unlimewashed, and here they were on the 8th day of June. There was an ample water supply now, so that the excuse of want of water could not be made.

CONFIRMATIONS.

A letter from the Colonial Office confirming the appointment of Mr. C. W. Duggan as Secretary to the Sanitary Board was submitted, and also a letter confirming certain promotions and appointments as inspectors of nuisances.

AN ANALYSIS.

An analysis of well water collected at "Rose-neath," Garden road, Tsim Sha Tsui, was submitted, Mr. F. Browne, Government Analyst, expressing the opinion that the water was fit for potable purposes.

THE TREATMENT OF RINDERPEST.

The following report (dated May 29th) on bacteriological requirements for treatment of

rinderpest was submitted by Mr. C. Vivian Ladds (Colonial Veterinary Surgeon):—

"At a recent special meeting of the Board which was called to consider an outbreak of rinderpest, reference was made by one of the members to my cure by serum treatment last year of a certain animal which was suffering from that disease at the Dairy Farm, Pokfulam, and the question was asked, 'Why can this not be done again?' Enquiries have also been made as to the efficacy of bile treatment for the same disease, and in one instance it was insinuated that I was not doing what I might to check the progress of the epidemic. In justice to myself, I feel that some explanation is needed, and I beg to call the attention of the Board to the fact that I have previously pointed out that in order to deal with this subject scientifically, it was necessary that I should be provided with certain apparatus, and given that, I was of opinion that I could successfully cope with the disease, or at least considerably lessen the ordinary rate of mortality; but left as I am with no appliances of any kind, not even a microscope, it is impossible to attempt much, beyond a few test cases such as the one already referred to.

"In order to adopt the serum treatment of animals infected with rinderpest it is necessary to obtain, in addition to laboratory requisites, animals which have recovered from the disease, and unless these are available it is impossible to do anything. The object to be aimed at in dealing with rinderpest is to immunize the animal for life, and this cannot be done by means of bile inoculation, as the latter, if successful, can at the most only give passive immunity for a short period, and the effect soon passes off, leaving the animal again susceptible to the disease. To carry out immunization for life successfully the operator should have at his command an efficient laboratory fitted with the latest appliances.

"Such an institution ought to prove a great acquisition to the colony, and might be inaugurated at comparatively small cost, as in addition to such work as might be done in connection with rinderpest, it would be available for the research work in connection with the plague and various tropical diseases.

"My object in thus addressing the Board is to point out that although I am ready and willing to do all that lies in my power to fight rinderpest, or any other disease, in my present position my hands are tied for want of the necessary bacteriological laboratory and its adjuncts."

The following minutes were appended:—

Mr. Osborne—"The Board ought to press upon Government the need of a properly-equipped laboratory such as Mr. Ladds suggests."

Dr. Clark—"Estimate of cost \$4,000—\$5,000; Mr. Ladds says that he would have time for laboratory work if allowed another Inspector, so I understood."

The Hon. R. D. Ormsby—"Mr. Ladds should be called on to send in a complete list of what he requires, accompanied by an estimate of cost."

Mr. Brewin—"Has Mr. Ladds time to do this laboratory work?"

The PRESIDENT said that this matter had been recently brought before the attention of the Government by himself. As Mr. Ladds was now out of the colony he could not answer any questions as to cost, etc. On his (the President's) recommendation, however, particulars as to the cost of a similar laboratory which had recently been founded in Shanghai had been obtained. Roughly the cost of the necessary equipment was \$5,000. This did not include the cost of the building and the annual expenditure. Undoubtedly it was desirable that the colony should be provided with a laboratory of this description, but the Government had decided that this could not be entertained at present. Therefore it was not advisable for the Board to press this upon the Government now, and he moved that the subject be brought up in six months time.

Mr. OSBORNE seconded and the motion was carried.

THE PLAGUE.

Telegrams from Penang showed that on May 26th three cases of plague were reported and on June 3rd four cases.

The following letter, dated May 27th, from H.B.M. Consul at Canton, was submitted:—

"I have the honour to inform you that I am given to understand that cases of plague have occurred at this port, though the disease has so far not assumed an epidemic form. From the fact that there was lately a death from plague on board one of the river steamers and that several persons have been landed here suffering from the disease, it is probable that the malady was imported from Hongkong. The Chinese authorities take no precautions against it, and exhibit complete apathy on the subject."

The mortality statistics for the colony of Hongkong for the week ended May 20th showed a death rate of 35.8, against 33.5 for the previous week, and 34.3 for the corresponding week last year. The rate for the succeeding week was 48.2, against 22.6 for the corresponding week last year. During the first week there were 75 deaths from plague and during the second 113.

The mortality returns for Macao for the week ended May 14 showed three deaths from plague, the returns for the succeeding week also showing three deaths from the same disease.

SURFACE OVERCROWDING IN HONGKONG.

An application was made by Messrs. Leigh and Orange for permission to re-arrange certain private streets and lanes on inland lots 517 and 222, Queen's Road East and Wing Fung Street.

Mr. OSBORNE said—At our last meeting the Vice-President and the M.O.H. dwelt upon the subject of surface crowding and they pointed out the urgent need of amending the laws to meet the growing tendency of converting one and two storeyed houses into four storeyed buildings. If any proof were needed to justify the remarks then made the application now before us supplies it. This application asks the Sanitary Board to approve of certain plans by which a block of four storeyed Chinese houses will be built upon a plot of ground which till recently was covered by two storeyed houses. The two storeyed buildings had streets and lanes running at the front and back for the whole length—lanes which admitted of a fair amount of ventilation and light. These back lanes are to be abolished and in their place there are to be small areas or wells about nine feet square surrounded by walls on all sides, it does not need a very keen intellect to understand that houses having at their back a continuous lane, where light and air can circulate freely, are more healthy than houses with a similar space at the back, but cut up into a number of small shafts, open only to the sky, where it is physically impossible that fresh air can properly circulate. And yet those plans are quite in accordance with the law, and the Sanitary Board can do nothing but approve of them, in face too of the knowledge that double the number of human beings will be herded together on this piece of ground than formerly. This then is what Hongkong is coming to, houses of the old fashioned type, which on account of their being low have at least the merit of admitting light and air, are to make way for what the Vice-President aptly terms the modern sky scraper with its four storeys and square ventilating holes blocking out light and air from everything around. It is not difficult to foresee what will be the sanitary condition of such houses, when sunshine and air are excluded from all sides but one, and it needs no prophet to foretell they will become so many pest houses for the favourable incubation and dissemination of plague. Truly if such things continue unchecked the name of Hongkong will become a byword of reproach amongst civilized communities an instead of being, as it ought to be, and object lesson in sanitation to the Chinese Empire its name will be regarded with loathing and contempt as being the birthplace and stronghold of disease. It is the fashion to blame the landlords for this surface crowding, for building houses which experience and common sense condemn as unhealthy, whilst others blame the Government for having allowed such a state of affairs to become possible; but it has always seemed to me that the question of blame might very well be left out of the discussion, as we are more concerned in providing a remedy than finding a scapegoat. The landlords are not more de-

praved than any other class and they will go just so far as the laws permit. Sentiment does not enter into their calculations any more than it does into any other line of business, and it seems idle and useless to rail against them for making the utmost gain out of their properties. If by so doing they are endangering the health of the community it is the duty of the Government to prevent them. That grave evil exists I think no one will deny and I think also that no one, not even the landlord, is opposed to new legislation dealing fairly and impartially with this question. It is now five years since the first outbreak of plague and practically nothing has been done toward eradicating the disease. Every year and every month that slips by without this matter being taken in hand adds to the discredit of the Government for delaying reform and of the community for allowing such delay. Putting aside the moral aspect of the question, viz, our duty toward these masses of poor and ignorant people to whom disease and death have become so familiar, one is inclined to wonder why the instincts of self interest and self preservation, the injury to trade that accompanies every outbreak of plague, the deaths amongst our own friends, have not been strong enough to overcome the apathy and indifference with which the subject seems to be regarded by those who should be most active in the cause of reform. The Sanitary Board has made its recommendations, but it must do more. It must not cease to press for reform and it must keep this matter constantly before the Government and the public and by so doing prevent its lapsing into obscurity. As there seems some doubt as to the legality of these proposed alterations I beg to move:

"That bye-law No. 27 made under section 13 of 15 of 1894 be referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion as to whether the Board has power under it to prohibit this re-arrangement of private lanes."

Dr. CLARK seconded and the motion was carried.

SANITARY INSPECTION REGULATIONS.

The Board then went into committee to consider draft sanitary inspection regulations for the colony under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance.

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, K.C.M.G.

News was received on Saturday morning that the honour of knighthood had been conferred upon Mr. Thomas Jackson, the Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The intelligence was received with universal satisfaction and after the mail had been cleared the Bank was besieged by callers who came to offer their congratulations. Congratulatory telegrams were also received from Japan, the China Ports, and the Straits. No appointment that could have been made could possibly have afforded more general gratification in the Far East, where everyone will join in wishing Sir Thomas many years of health and happiness in which to enjoy his well earned honour. Further reference to the new knight and to his career will be found in our leading article.

THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under the provisions of the Volunteer Ordinance, 1893, and dated 25th May, 1899, are published in the *Gazette*.

The Corps is to consist of five units, as follows:—(a) A Battery of Light Field Artillery; (b) three Machine Gun Companies; and (c) an Engineer Company. A Band may be formed.

In order to ensure a military character to the Corps it will, with the consent of the General Officer Commanding the Troops for the time being, be administered by him, under the general control of the Governor.

No person shall be admitted a member of the Corps except on the proposal of two members of the unit to which he seeks admission, and with the approval of the Commanding Officer of the unit and of the Commandant. The names of the person proposed and his proposers shall be posted at Headquarters for

not less than five days before the person proposed is admitted as a member of the Corps.

Provision is made for a Reserve. Members of the Corps and other persons who, through pressure of business or other good cause, cannot afford the time to continue or to become active members, may be permitted to join the reserve.

The establishment of the Corps is as follows:—
Staff.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, 1 Adjutant and Quartermaster, 2 Surgeons, 1 Corps Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Field Battery.—1 Major, 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Battery Sergeant-Major, 1 Battery Quartermaster-Sergeant, 6 Sergeants, 2 Trumpeters, 6 Corporals, 6 Bombardiers, 1 Wheeler, 1 Carriage-Smith, 82 gunners; total of all ranks, 111.

Machine Gun Companies, the strength being equally divided between the three Companies.—3 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 3 Company Sergeant-Majors, 12 Sergeants, 3 Trumpeters, 12 Corporals, 12 Bombardiers, 120 Gunners; total of all ranks, 171.

Engineer Company.—1 Lieutenant, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 25 Sappers; total of all ranks, 30.

Grand total of all ranks, —317.

Band.—1 Sergeant-Drummer, 2 Corporals, 20 Drummers, Fifers, etc.

We understand that amended regulations will be issued later on. These allow for a Field Battery, A, B, and C Machine Gun Companies, an Escort Company (which may be termed a rifle company), and an Engineer Company. The last named will consist of engineers; and will be formed for the purpose of assisting in the electric light arrangements at the different forts.

MARSHAL SOU LEAVES FOR THE NORTH.

HIS DEPARTURE FROM WUCHOW.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Wuchow, 3rd June, 1899.

Marshal Sou left Wuchow this morning, at the early hour of five, for Canton and the North, where glory in the shape of the Empress Dowager and Teuton legions awaits him.

The first intimation of the gallant officer's approaching departure was the braying of trumpets and the irregular discharge of field pieces from guard boats stationed along the line of route. This preliminary display was doubtless indulged in with a view to ascertaining whether any stray cartridges or chain shot still remained in the cannon. Shortly afterwards an ear-splitting salvo rent the morning air, uniforms were hastily donned by the rabble forming the (temporary) crew of the guard boats, steam launches tooted whistles of various tone and volume, to announce the august departure, and then with flags and banners waving gaily, the gallant Marshal, seated on the fore part of a junk, is towed past by a commerce protector and escorted by two others of the same useful genus. Alas, that this brilliant scene should have been marred by the appearance of the marshal's washing suspended on bamboos in graceful festoons along the side of his house boat.

Let us not forget to add that the local authorities, ever devoted to their country's heroes, went up river at much personal inconvenience to meet His Excellency, and this morning with music and crackers escorted him a mile or so on his way.

Thus did the illustrious Sou, an Excellence of France, a Guardian of an Hair Apparent yet unborn, Director-General of a Railway which does not exist, and Generalissimo of a Paper Army, pass down the West River to the sea.

Let the Mailed Fist tremble at the sight!

VERMILLION PENCIL.

The following is a copy of the card of Marshal Sou, who, according to Chinese rumour, has been called to Peking to drive the Germans out of Shantung:—

S. E. LE. MARÉCHAL. SU.

Vice Gardien de l'Héritier Présomptif, Commandant en Chef des Armées du Quang Si, Commissaire Impérial des Frontières Sino-Annamites, Directeur Général du Chemin de Fer Impérial de Long Chéou (Chine.)

Camp de Pink Shiang.

THE NEW KER SINE FA MI KWANGTU G.

We understand that steps are being taken to protest against the New Kerosine Farm in Kwangtung. A translation of the proclamation establishing the Farm recently appeared in these columns.

A hulk has been established at Samshui for the collection. The hulk displays notice boards similar to those usually put up outside official places.

WATER RETURN.

LEVEL AND STORAGE OF WATER IN RESERVOIRS ON THE 1ST JUNE.

	1898.	1899.
Tytam 36ft. 1 in. below overflow	76ft. 3in. below overflow	
Pokfulam 2ft. 10in. below overflow	35ft. 6in. below overflow	
STORAGE GALLONS.		
	1898.	1899.

Tytam	142,430,000	20,610,000
Pokfulam	15,700,000	3,200,000

Total 158,130,000 23,810,000

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA AND HILL DISTRICT DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.

	1898.	1899.
Consumption ...	91,032,000	84,209,000 gals.
Estimated population	195,000	200,500

Consumption per head per day ... 15.0 13.5 gals

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN KOWLOON PENINSULA DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.

	1898.	1899.
Consumption	6,472,000	8,146,000 gals.
Estimated population	25,700	26,900
Consumption per head per day ...	8.1	9.7 gals.

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

R. D. ORMSBY,
Water Authority.

CHARGE AGAINST A BANK SHROFF.

At the Magistracy on Wednesday, before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Yeung Cheung Un, alias Yeung Kwa (aged 28), a shroff at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was charged, at the instance of Geo. Sexton, with stealing one Hongkong and Shanghai Bank book, the property of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in or about the month of May.

Mr. Gedge appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Hastings for the defence.

Mr. Gedge, in answer to His Worship, said he did not wish to go on with the case that day. He would prove the arrest and ask for a remand for a week.

Mr. Hastings said he agreed to that.

Sergeant Collett said he arrested prisoner the previous evening at 32, Aberdeen Street, on the charge of stealing a bank book.

Mr. Hastings—Did you arrest him on a warrant?

Witness—I had no warrant, but I had written authority.

Mr. Hastings—From whom?

Witness—From the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Hastings—Have you got it with you?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Hastings—Will you produce it, please?

Witness produced the authority, and after examining it,

Mr. Hastings said—This does not contain any authority to arrest, does it?

Witness—I had verbal instructions to arrest accompanying that.

Mr. Hastings—That gives you authority to make a search only, not to make an arrest.

His Worship—You want a remand for a week.

Mr. Gedge—If your worship pleases.

His Worship—Remanded till Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 2.15 p.m.

Mr. Hastings—I would ask your worship for bail.

Mr. Gedge—I object to bail.
His Worship—What section is he charged under?

Mr. Gedge—Seven of 65.

His Worship—What section?

Mr. Gedge—I have not got the section.

Mr. Hastings—I would ask your worship to fix very moderate bail. It is a very trifling charge, stealing a bank book of the value of five cents, I suppose.

Mr. Gedge—I may have to amend the charge and substitute other charges afterwards.

His Worship—I will grant bail on \$500 being deposited.

Mr. Gedge said there might be another and an exceedingly heavy charge brought against this man, and he might forfeit the \$500 and go away.

After some further argument the bail was increased, defendant giving a bond for \$1,000, and two sureties of \$500 each.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS IN INDIA.

Mr. R. C. Wilcox, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, informs us that the Government have received, and submitted to the Chamber for inspection, notifications from the Government of India:—

1st, dated 13th March, announcing the enforcement of the Venice Sanitary Convention regulations against arrivals from Hongkong at Calcutta and Chittagong.

2nd dated 18th March, declaring Mecca and the whole littoral of the Hedjaz between Lith and Yambo, exclusive of both places, infected, and announcing the enforcement of quarantine against vessels arriving from those places at Calcutta and Chittagong.

3rd, a further notification, dated 10th May, extending the area of the latter and enforcing quarantine against Lith and Yambo.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER IN COUNCIL.

The following important Order in Council, which it will be observed extends to China, Japan and Korea the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1897, and the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Acts 1883 to 1888, appears to have escaped general notice. It was published at the British Consulate at Shanghai, by exhibition amongst Consular notices, on the 14th of April.

CHINA, JAPAN, AND KOREA (PATENTS, &c.)
At the Court at Osborne House Isle of Wight the 2nd day of February, 1899.

PRESENT,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council,

Whereas by Treaty grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction in China, Japan, and Korea

Now, therefore, Her Majesty by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," and otherwise in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follow:—

1.—Any act, which, if done in the United Kingdom or in a British possession, would be an offence against any of the following Statutes of the Imperial Parliament or Orders in Council, that is to say:—

"The Merchandise Marks Act, 1897."

"The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Acts, 1883 to 1888."

Any Act, Statute, or Order in Council for the time being in force relating to copyright or to inventions, designs, or trade-marks; or

Any Statute amending or substituted for any of the above-mentioned Statutes—

Shall, if done by a British subject in China, Japan, or Korea, be an offence against this Order, whether such act is done in relation to any property or right of a British subject, or of a foreigner or otherwise.

Provided—

(1.) That a copy of any such Statute or Order in Council shall be published in the public offices of the Consulates-General of Shanghai, Tokio, and Seoul respectively, and shall be there open for inspection by any person at all reasonable times; and a person shall not be punished under this Order for anything done before the

expiration of one month after such publication unless the person offending is proved to have had express notice of the Statute or Order;

(2.) That a prosecution by or on behalf of a prosecutor who is not a British subject shall not be entertained without the consent, in writing, of Her Majesty's Minister or Charge d'Affaires, who may withhold such consent, unless he is satisfied that effectual provision exists for the punishment, in Consular or other Courts in China, Japan, or Korea (as the case may be), of similar acts committed by the subjects of the State or Power of which such prosecutor is a subject, in relation to or affecting the interests of British subjects.

2.—An offence against this Order shall be punishable with imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months, or fine not exceeding £100, or both.

3.—This Order may be cited as "The Chiha, Japan, and Korea (patents, &c.) Order in Council, 1899."

And the Most Honourable the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

A. W. FITZROY.

REVIEW.

The Philippine Islands. A Political, Geographical, Ethnographical, Social, and Commercial History of the Philippine Archipelago and its Political Dependencies, Embracing the whole Period of Spanish Rule. By JOHN FOREMAN, F.R.G.S. Second Edition, revised and enlarged, with Maps and Illustrations. Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Yokohama: Kelly and Walsh, Limited 1899.

The first edition of Mr. Foreman's book was published in 1890, and consisted of 495 pages; in the present edition the number of pages has swollen to 653, the expansion being caused chiefly by the three last chapters, one dealing with the Rebellion of 1896-98, one with the American intervention, while the other contains the Author's "concluding observations." It is in these chapters that the public interest will at the present moment chiefly centre. The main body of the book, except that some of the chapters have been recast and that statistical information has been brought as far as possible up to date, remains much the same as in the first edition.

As showing the change that has come over the spirit of war in modern times, it is interesting to note what happened at the British invasion in 1762, which forms a strong contrast to the humane conduct of the Americans in their recent operations. When the British had entered and taken possession of Manila, Mr. Foreman tells us, "Guards were placed at the door of the nunneries and convents to prevent outrages on the women, and then the city was given up to the victorious troops for pillage during three hours. Zuniga, however, remarks that the European troops were moderate, but that the Indian contingents were insatiable. They are said to have committed many atrocities, and, revelling in bloodshed, even murdered the inhabitants of Santa Cruz and Binondo, and, acting like savage victorious tribes, they ravished women, and even went into the highways to murder and rob those who fled. The three hours expired, and the following day a similar scene was permitted. The Archbishop thereupon besought the General to put a stop to it and have compassion on the city. The General complied with this request, and restored order under pain of death for disobedience—some Chinese were in consequence hanged."

Mr. Foreman's book is justly regarded as the leading authority on the Philippines, but it must be confessed it is sometimes difficult to follow him in the details of his narrative. Mark Twain in one of his books tells us of his reading a paragraph in a French paper about a baby falling out of a window, how his interest was excited to know what happened to the baby, and how unsatisfying the paragraph proved upon this important detail. A good many of the paragraphs of Mr. Foreman's book are equally unsatisfying. Take as a sample the following, on page 98:—"Draper demanded the surrender of Cavite, which was agreed to by the Archbishop

and magistrates, but the Commanding Officer refused to comply. The Major of that Garrison was sent with a message to the commander, but on the way he talked with such freedom about the surrender to the British, that the natives quitted their posts and plundered the Arsenal. The Commander, rather than face humiliation retired to a ship, and left all further responsibility to the Major. How did the Major of the Garrison come to be selected to bear a message to his Commander, with whom he would ordinarily be supposed to be serving at the time? How did the natives of the garrison come to know what the Major talked about on his short march? And finally, when the Commander retired and all responsibility was left to the Major, what did the latter do? We have taken this paragraph almost haphazard as a sample of a careless style into which the author occasionally falls, leaving the reader bewildered amongst a mass of details whose relevancy can only be discovered with difficulty or not at all.

Coming up to recent events, the following paragraph will be read with interest by those in any way concerned with trade:—Although trade in and with Manila had been more or less suspended and at intervals absolutely so since the great naval engagement, just a few profited by the circumstances of war. One British firm there, figuratively speaking, 'coined' money. They were able frequently to run a steamer, well known in Chinese waters (in which I have travelled myself), between Manila and Hongkong carrying refugees, who were willing to pay abnormally high rates of passage. In ordinary times fares range from \$50 saloon accommodation to \$8 a deck passage. On one trip, for instance, this steamer, with the cabins filled at \$125 each, carried 1,200 deck passengers (no food) at \$20 and 30 deck passengers (with food) at \$30. Their unsold cargoes on the way in steamers when Manila was blockaded came in for enormously advanced prices. Shiploads of produce which planters and native middlemen were glad to convert into dollars at panic rates were picked up 'dirt cheap,' leaving rich profits to the buyers. When steamers could not leave Manila, a Britisher, Mr. B—, walked for several days under the tropical sun to reach Iloilo with trade news, and steamers were run at high rates in and out of Borneo, Hongkong, and the Philippine southern ports. One British firm obtained a special licence to run a steamer between Hongkong and the port of Dagupan, hitherto closed to foreign traffic. These were, naturally, the exceptions, for, upon the whole, the dislocation and stoppage of trade entailed very serious losses to the general body of merchants."

As to the cause of Spain's loss of the Philippines, Mr. Foreman supports the popular opinion in ascribing it to the unjust rule of the friars. In the early part of the present century deputies from the Philippines attended the Cortes at Madrid, but in 1837 their exclusion, as well as the government of the Ultramarine Provinces by special laws, was voted. The revolutionary government established after the deposition of Queen Isabella II. in 1868 caused an assembly of reformists to be established in Manila. "Its members were persons born in the Islands, and they had the power to vote reforms for the Colony, subject to the ratification of the Metropolitan Government. But monastic influence prevailed; the reforms voted were never carried into effect, and long before the Bourbon restoration took place the Philippine Assembly had ceased to exist. But the mother country, which had spontaneously given to the Filipinos a taste of political equality, again sought to yoke them to the old tutelage. It was an impossible idea. Alternate political progress and retrogression in the Peninsula cast their reflex on this colony, but the first sparks of liberty had been gratuitously struck which neither reaction in the Peninsula nor persecution in the colony itself could totally extinguish. No native, at that period, dreamed of absolute independence, but the few who had been taught by their masters to hope for equal laws became a thorn in the side of the monastic orders. Only as their eyes were opened to liberty did they feel the want of it."

The aspirations for liberty thus brought into existence were opposed by the religious orders, the real Government of the country, with the

conallest persecution. Yet the record of the friars was not wholly bad, and we think Mr. Foreman in his summing up has failed to meet out to them absolute justice. The education of the islands was entirely in their hands, and the moral tone of the Philippine nation as we know it to-day is virtually their creation. The natives have revolted against the authority of the priests, have adopted political principles totally at variance to those their mentors would have had them cherish, nevertheless it is from the priests that they have derived their civilisation, which the conduct of the present war and the civil order they maintain under adverse conditions proves to be more than skin-deep. It is true that Mr. Foreman in the preface to the second edition points out that his criticism of the clergy "in no way applies to the Jesuit or the Paul fathers, who have justly gained the respect of both Europeans and natives;" but the exception of these two particular orders does not cover the whole ground, for their members had but a small number of parishes under their control as compared with the other orders.

In his account of some of the incidents of the rebellion we cannot avoid a suspicion that the author has accepted tales of horror as true without sufficiently sifting the evidence on which they are based. For instance, he tells us that at the capture of Imus by the rebels thirteen priests fell into their hands, some of whom were treated most barbarously. "One was cut up piecemeal; another was saturated with petrolum and set on fire; and a third was bathed in oil and fried on a bamboo spit run through the length of his body." The statement may be true enough, but we would like to know on what evidence it rests and to have some means of forming an estimate of the credibility of the witnesses. On the other side we are told that the Spanish General Monet, operating against the natives, "showed no mercy and took no prisoners; his troops shot down or bayoneted rebels, non-combatants, women, and children indiscriminately. The cruelest barbarities were inflicted on every native who fell into his power." That, too, we think may be taken with some reservation. As a parallel case it may be mentioned that the Filipinos recently accused the Americans of shooting women, but no one believed the charge.

An interesting account is given of Dr. Rozal, of his romantic marriage, his execution, and the subsequent association of his widow with the rebels. This lady had an interview with the Governor-General, which is reported as follows:—"So she sought an interview with the Governor-General, who asked her if she had been in the rebel camp at Imus. She replied fearlessly in the affirmative, and relying on the security from violence afforded by her sex and foreign nationality, there passed between her and the Governor-General an amusing and piquant colloquy. 'What did you go to Imus for?' inquired the General. 'What did you go there for?' rejoined Josephine. 'To fight,' said the General. 'So did I,' answered Josephine. 'Will you leave Manila?' asked the General. 'Why should I?' queried Josephine. 'Well,' said the General, 'the priests will not leave you alone if you stay here, and they will bring false evidence against you. I have no power to over-rule theirs.' 'Then what is the use of the Governor-General?' pursued our heroine; but the General dismissed the discussion, which was becoming embarrassing, and resumed it a few days later by calling upon her emphatically to quit the colony. At this second interview the General fumed and raged, and our heroine, too, stamped her little foot, and, womanlike, avowed 'She did not care for him; she was not afraid of him.' It was tamerity born of inexperience, for one word of command from the General could have sent her the way many others had gone, to an unrevealed fate. Thus matters waxed hot between her defiance and his forbearance, until visions of torture—thumbscrews and bastinado—passed so vividly before her eyes that she yielded, as individual force must, to the collective power which rules supreme, and reluctantly consented to leave the Philippine shores in May, 1897, in the steamer *Yuensang*, for a safer resting-place on the British soil of Hongkong." It is not stated who reported the interview. Perhaps the Governor-General's version might not quite correspond with the above.

Translations are given of the Revolutionary constitution and of several other state papers that throw light on the recent course of events. The story of the Biac-na-bato Treaty is given, that being the agreement under which Aguinaldo and his chiefs agreed to lay down their arms and leave the country on certain terms, including the granting of certain reforms and the payment of a certain sum of money. It is alleged by each party that the other failed to observe the agreement, but neither party has published the text of the document. A good deal has been made by Aguinaldo's enemies of his having accepted Spanish money and then taken up arms again, but the story as told by Mr. Foreman does not place him in an altogether unfavourable light.

The book is enriched by a number of well executed illustrations, and a detached map of the Philippines is given in a cover pocket.

THE BOTANICAL AND AFFORESTATION REPORT.

The annual report of Mr. C. Ford, Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department, is published in the *Gazette*. We make the following extracts:—

AVIARY.

The old Aviary which I mentioned in my last Report as being dilapidated and unsuitable has been removed, and a new and larger one has been constructed on its site. The new one is 60 feet long by 28 feet wide; it is divided into seven distinct compartments, each one having a yard enclosed with wire netting nine feet in height, and an enclosure at the back for shelter and shade for the birds during rain and sunshine. The floor is raised about two feet from the ground. The roof is flat except that of the end compartments, which is a ridge, and the middle one, which is a semi-circle, the highest part being 15 feet from the floor. The wire netting is stretched over bar and angle iron framework. The back which affords shelter for the birds is constructed of brickwork. There is no woodwork except the divisions within the brickwork shelters, so that the structure will require only very trifling expenditure to maintain it, and it is also, proof against rats and other vermin, which were very troublesome in the old structure.

The compartments are fairly filled with birds, but there is still room for further contributions which would be thankfully received.

The aviary is a source of great interest to large numbers of visitors.

NOTES ON PLANTS

Hippeastrum (Amaryllis).—Named kinds of plants and plants raised from Veitch's seeds strain now flower freely; they are an immense improvement on the older varieties, which are being discarded now that there are sufficient of the superior kinds.

Nepenthes ventricosa, Blanco.—In 1896 I was supplied with cuttings from the Philippine Islands by Mr. C. Cundall, of Manila, and Mr. H. Humphreys of Hongkong, of a pitcher plant which were struck and produced pitchers in 1898. A plant was sent to Kew in 1897 and it was there found on comparison with dried specimens to be *N. ventricosa* described by Blanco in 1837. It is a valuable acquisition in cultivation, and it appears that it had not previously been introduced in a living state to England.

Lantana sp. var. *Drap d'or*.—This is a dwarf variety with beautiful bright-yellow flowers obtained from Messrs. J. Veitch & Sons, Chelsea. It thrives well here and is a useful addition.

Derris Fordii, Oliver.—When this flowered last year it was a picture of beauty; the colours of the flowers, which were produced in the greatest profusion, are white and red.

The plant was discovered by myself on the Lianchan river in the Kwangtung province in 1887, and then introduced to Hongkong. It is well worth cultivating in tropical countries.

Rourea santaloides, W. & Arn.—This is a lovely plant when in bloom, which when cultivated as in these gardens is immensely improved in the quantity of flowers it bears to any wild specimens I have seen of it. It is indigenous to this island.

Rhodoleia Championi, Hook.—Until last year it was not known that this beautiful tree existed in a wild state in any part of the world with the exception of four trees on one of the hills

of Hongkong. It is of a genus which has only two known species, the one of Hongkong and another, *R. Teymanni*, Mig., found in Sumatra. Last year Dr. A. Henry sent as a donation about 1,174 species of dried plants which he had collected while at Mengtze in Yunnan. I found amongst them specimens of this hitherto extremely rare tree.

The specimens before me are marked on Dr. Henry's labels as being from two different places, one of them being 5,000 ft. and the other 8,000 ft. above sea level, and are marked as 40 ft. and 50 ft. as the height of the trees respectively.

These two specimens and our own are all slightly different in both foliage and inflorescence, but possibly not of sufficient difference to constitute them more than varietal differences. *Illicium verum*, Hook. f. Although so long ago as in 1888 when Sir Joseph Hooker was able to figure the star anise plant, and to describe it under the above name, from plants which I had sent to Kew, and which proved that up to that time *Illicium religiosum*, Sieb., had always been wrongly credited as being the source of star anis of commerce, I notice that the French in Tonkin, where the plant is largely cultivated, appear to be still unaware of the fact as the Tonkin newspapers still refer to it under the wrong name, and the same mistake is made in English literature in China, Sir Joseph Hooker wrote fully on this plant under Tab 7005 in the *Botanical Magazine* for 1888.

Strawberries—It may be useful to record here the great success achieved by the Chinese grower at Wongneichang, from whence a very liberal supply of excellent fruit has been sent to the market this year, and which was sold at prices which should encourage extended cultivation for market supply.

FORESTRY.

The total number of trees planted is 33,923; they were planted in 17 different localities ranging over places as far as to Repulse Bay and Tytamtnuk.

THINNING OF PLANTATION.

16,491 trees were removed from eight localities, about half of the number being felled in Kowloon. These thinnings realised \$444.51 net.

LANTANA.

This plant has established itself at the West end and in the Happy Valley. Nearly all of it on Crown lands was cut down during 1898 to keep it in check, as it is a troublesome weed when it encroaches on plantations.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE.

Illicit tree cutting has again been brought within reasonable limits. The total number of trees cut and reported is 686. The number of convictions obtained by the forest guards was 51. There are, however, always a large number of trees cut where the culprits are undetected. The convictions are mostly for cutting pine trees for firewood. Remembering that there are only five forest guards for the whole Island and Kowloon, of the protection of the vast number of trees in existence must be considered as being very economically managed. In Hongkong alone, without Kowloon, there are nearly 30 square miles to protect.

FIRES.

Grass fires as a rule occur only during the dry season. In the year under review there were 11 between January 1st and June 14th, and 16 between October 20th and December 23rd. Trees to the number of 3,285 were destroyed by 10 of these fires, the other 17 fires did no damage to trees, grass only and small shrubs being burnt by them.

The Police at the stations nearest to the scenes of the fires and forest guards were instrumental in extinguishing the fires, and I have again to acknowledge the valuable services rendered by the Police Department in this work, as also in notifying me of the occurrence of fires.

The fire lines, of which there are about 50 miles in the Colony, consist of lines from 10 to 15 feet wide of the earth cleared—most of them annually—of all grass and vegetation. These lines of bare earth in most cases where fires reach them are effective in checking their progress, but in some instances when strong winds occur at the time of the fires pieces of ignited material are carried over the lines and start fires where they fall. It will be necessary to

increase the width of the lines in some places where vegetation has become dense.

Unfortunately it is impossible to discover how or by whom fires have originated but I have no doubt that in nearly all cases it is by the carelessness of people using matches, and I have good reasons for thinking that Europeans and natives alike are responsible for such thoughtlessness.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

BEST SCORE POOL FOR MAY.

Following cards were returned during the month:—

Mr. H. L. Dalrymple	94	8	86
Mr. C. A. Tomes	99	8	91

10 entries.

CAPTAIN'S CUP AND SILVER MEDAL FOR JUNE.

There was a much better attendance on the links than during the last competition for the above cup. Owing to some heavy, though very welcome, rain the course was rendered somewhat slow, which, combined with a consequent growth of grass, prevented very brilliant scores being returned. We noticed several of the *Powerful's* playing round, and were glad to welcome back, after three months' absence at Manila, members of this popular cruiser.

Following are the cards handed in:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

Dr. J. A. Lowson	85	0	85
Mr. C. Palmer	97	11	86
W. Taylor	99	12	87
C. A. Tomes	102	11	91
Lieut. Halsey, R.N.	109	12	97

25 entries.

POOL.

Mr. G. Stewart	90	4	86
C. Palmer	97	11	86
C. A. Tomes	102	11	91

25 entries.

Above competitions, it should be noted, were played under handicaps, lately revised by the Committee.

In a recent friendly game Dr. J. A. Lowson returned the fine score of 35—37 = 72, which is the best completed round of the links effected under present conditions of length, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF HONGKONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—I beg to invite the attention of H.E. the Governor of this colony to the following statements. It is reported that although an Ordinance was passed some year or more ago directing that a half-yearly limewashing should take place in the tenement houses in the Chinese quarter of this city, little or no action was taken by the Sanitary Executive to enforce this Ordinance. It is also said that until the renewed outbreak of the plague this year, 1899, no thorough steps were taken to enforce the Ordinance in the plague stricken Districts, especially No. 9 District, where the plague now exists.

It appears that No. 9 District has a Chinese population of 4,500 people, a town in itself. This filthy Chinese town of No. 9 District, teeming with population at 600 persons per acre, is supervised by a single sanitary inspector, at a small salary, a man like a sergeant of police. This official has to visit 1,000 Chinese houses, with 2,500 separate floors, all teeming with life and filth—such filth! If he inspected twenty Chinese houses per diem he would take 50 days to visit his district. What a farce, what an utter farce, then, must inspection be with such a staff and in such a city!

Before, therefore, we adjudge blame or neglect to the Sanitary executive we should ask, is the staff sufficient for its work? Everyone knows it is not, and hence we have this year 1899 another plague outbreak. Should not these sanitary inspectors send in, month by month, a return of houses in their district that have been limewashed in accordance with the law, and action be taken against all who neglect the Act?

How, also, can Dr. Clark, or how can any official, single-handed supervise the sanitary inspectors' work in their districts. Surely there should be assistant Medical Officers of Health for every 50,000 inhabitants and a sanitary inspector each 8,000 inhabitants. Without this, good work cannot be done.

The President of the Board should devote much of his time to supervising the sanitary work and ensuring efficient carrying out of Ordinances and he should be relieved of other official duties to a considerable extent to enable him to do this.

The Governor of a Crown Colony like Hongkong is practically master of the Colony he governs. It is his privilege to be Governor; it is his duty to make the place healthy at all cost. The health of the people is the highest law. In Hongkong, despite two Bishops and many priests and parsons the very first duties of a Christian state have been neglected and thousands of Chinese working men have been allowed to herd together until the plague poison now lives and thrives amongst them, and all for what? To enable a body of landlords to gather in excessive rents.

The Governor represents these silent masses of Chinese, these toilers who are fleeced in high rents and are deprived of latrines, bathing houses, or open spaces, and all that makes for health or morality. England does not bestow her governorships simply to grant status or rank to an individual. She grants it as a means to an end; that is, that without fear, favour, or affection, he may do justice to all under his control in the name of England. If he does this he is a Governor; if he omits it he is then merely the shadow of a name and is valueless for good.

Thursday's (June 1st, 1899) debate at the Sanitary Board may be made of historic interest to this important colony if it be the starting point of effective sanitary reform, a victory of the another glorious 1st of June. To carry out such a reform, foremost of all is needed an inspection staff full in number, well paid, and, shall I say, well supervised.

The true Health Officer of this colony, responsible to the colony, to the Empire, and to the world at large, is that official who with high status, just salary, and the amplest power, sits in the seat of Governor. If he reads Kipling's verses in "The White Man's Burden" he will remember the lines:—

Take up the White Man's Burden,
The Savage Wars of peace,
Fill full the mouth of Famine
And bid the sickness cease.

The last line sums up all that this letter deals with. It is now for the Governor to do the work which is essentially his duty and his highest privilege.—Yours,

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX.
Hongkong 5th June, 1899.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—May I trouble you about a small personal matter? I wished a corner in your well-known paper to state that the article headed "South Formosa Notes By Rev. W. Campbell" in the current number of the *Chinese Recorder* is no production of mine. It first appeared in the *Hongkong China Mail* as a contribution from "Our Own Correspondent," whose place of honour I have neither the time nor the talent to aspire to. His "Notes," dating from last December, follow up a series of similar statements published some time ago in China, London, and Glasgow; statements which keep ringing the changes on the alleged ineptitude of Japanese rule in Formosa, and which quite apparently emanate from one or another of the four European gentlemen residing in this inland city. No matter, however, who the writer may be, it is placing some of us living under protection of the Authorities here in rather an awkward position to have such statements again put in circulation under the veil of anonymity. Their manifest one-sidedness has already been openly challenged, while this is not the first occasion on which I have had to object that their authorship should be foisted upon me. As to the general question, I may remark that although the Japanese in Formosa (as in the case of less successful colonisers in Madagascar and the Philippines) have

been compelled to change their methods from time to time they certainly keep "inching along" in the direction of true progress. Nor should it be forgotten that after Formosa had been formally ceded to them, and when China herself lay at the mercy of Japan, our misguided Islanders would be satisfied with nothing less than the setting up of a Republic forsooth, the contemptible President of which did all he could to excite anti-Japanese feeling among the opium-smoking riff-raff who flocked to his standard, one of his arguments being that the expected new-comers would undoubtedly stop the importation of the dearly-loved drug! Another thing to remember is that, since the time when Koxinga brought over his army of out-throats from the mainland, Formosa has always been a most difficult place to govern, even the Chinese having a proverb which means that of every ten men who emigrate to Formosa, nine go to the bad. I can hardly think, therefore, that "Our Own Correspondent" has ever troubled himself to find out the number of Japanese official and private citizens who have been murdered in Formosa during the past four years. In any case, it is to be hoped that he will henceforth have the courage and the common-sense to sign his contributions—I am, &c..

W. CAMPBELL.

Tainanfu, Formosa, 25th May, 1899.

AN OUTSIDE VIEW OF THE STATE OF HONGKONG.

We take the following article from the *N. C. Daily News* of 30th May:—

There has always existed a feeling of friendly rivalry between Shanghai and Hongkong, but, in spite of occasional criticisms of those who rule us, we have always felt ourselves justified in the complacent conviction that the administration of the Model Settlement need fear no comparison with that of the Colony. Judging from the *Hongkong Daily Press* of recent dates, our fellow-countrymen in the south have a good deal to grumble at just now. We find leading articles on three subjects which raise a doubt whether Hongkong is altogether a desirable place of residence. In the first place, there is a savage article, perfectly justified in our opinion, on the unfortunate mess made in taking over the Kowloon Extension, which shows a degree of ineptitude on the part of the officials most galling to those under their dominion. Secondly, there is the disgraceful affair in which two ladies were knocked down and robbed on a public highway, proving the incompetence of the police. And finally, there is an article and some correspondence dealing with the proposed registration of servants, from which we gather that, to secure an honest servant is a matter of considerable difficulty. Now the combination of an incapable Government, inefficient protection of person and property abroad, and dishonest servants in the house, is hardly conducive to comfort. We should not presume ourselves to sit in judgment on the Hongkong Government, which we understand is composed of a body of remarkably brilliant officers, but we read in the *Daily Press* that the Colonial Secretary "is really more responsible than the people" for the fighting which took place in the New Territory, and "how easily things might have been otherwise if the action of the Government had only been guided by common sense at the outset." We also read "no ladies walking unaccompanied in the outskirts of the town can now consider themselves safe," and "it would seem, indeed, as though we were back in the old days of knockdown robberies, when every resident considered a revolver a necessary part of his equipment." It is not to be wondered at if the *Daily Press* says "the regrettable occurrences in connection with the taking over of the New Territory have shown how disgracefully ignorant of Chinese affairs the Government is, and in the present prevailing state of insecurity, with ladies being knocked down and robbed on the most frequented roads of the Colony, the question arises whether the community should not renew its agitation in favour of obtaining a larger voice in the management of its own concerns."

Seeing what a force it has at its back and what a limited territory—in the island at least—it has to control, the natural turbulence of the unruly classes among the Cantonese is not a sufficient explanation of the inefficiency of the Government. There must be something wrong with its constitution or principles. The late Police scandals surprised no-one but the officials. That the *Namoa* piracy should have been possible, in spite of the ordinance against the carrying of arms, proved how little hold the police had over the bad characters in the Colony. The constant evasion of the opium ordinance and the smuggling which goes on into Chinese territory, causing a loss of revenue of at least half a million taels to be deducted from the security of the foreign bondholders, may perhaps with more propriety be ascribed to the slackness of the police, than to connivance on the part of the Government. We are inclined to think that jealousy of the unofficial members of the Council, and a complete ignorance of the Chinese character, go far to explain the present incompetence, Chinese, and especially Cantonese of the lower orders, are not to be ruled by methods which are effective with Europeans. Whilst admitting that many native punishments are barbarous, there is no doubt that the Chinese understand how to keep their people in order better than we do, and Hongkong might learn somewhat from the Mandarins in the way of preventing crime. This they do by an elaborate system of watch. No stranger can take up his residence in a city without being enquired after and reported on. This system, which prevails on the continent of Europe, may be repugnant to our English ideas, though some might regard such repugnance a hypersensitiveness, but if adopted in Hongkong it would have a considerable effect in securing more safety for person and property. When it is remembered that it is to Chinese policemen, mostly absolutely untrustworthy, that the Government has to look for information regarding the arrival of bad characters who flock for asylum to the Colony, it is at once evident that criminals have every opportunity of elaborating their schemes without much fear of detection. The mildness of the punishments, according to Chinese notions, and the chances against detection or capture make Hongkong an ideal field for the machinations of native miscreants. If the Colony were divided into wards with *tipstos* whose duty it would be to be fully acquainted with everyone in the ward, and to report all arrivals and departures, such a system, if properly elaborated, would soon clear Hongkong of bad characters, and with due precautions should not be oppressive to respectable natives.

But we fear that any suggestion from Shanghai will be received with a superior smile by the able persons who run the Government at Hongkong. The Postmaster-General gave us an indication of his grasp of postal matters when he said that China would be granted the letter rate arranged between Great Britain and certain of her colonies as soon as she entered the Postal Union; but his unique knowledge of the laws of the Postal Union does not appear to enable him to protect the correspondence passing through his office, if there is any truth in the numerous complaints lately made public. The Colonial Secretary has not covered himself with glory in the Kowloon Extension. The Captain-Superintendent of Police cannot be congratulated upon the security of the roads. Altogether, Shanghai just now feels that its Municipal Council and the Consuls would have managed things considerably better. They could not have done much worse.

The resident in China proper soon becomes aware that the Chinese are rather out of hand in the Colony. He finds himself, waited on by servants in their sleeping attire, that is to say, they wear short coats and leave their trousers unbound at the ankles, while the queue is often twisted round the head; all of which things are not only disrespectful but disreputable. He enters a shop, and the fat shopkeeper, naked to the waist, does not think of rising at his entrance. In the purely Chinese quarters he finds it advisable to walk in the roadway to avoid being hustled off the pathway. There is no place in China where theft is so common and where there is equal danger of being abroad after dark. We are not blind to the difficulties

to be contended with in a free port, but we consider that, seeing there is no place where the Government has a stronger backing, Hongkong should have its Chinese population better in hand. To our notions there is a great deal too much red-tape and official superciliousness. Let the Government place itself into closer and more sympathetic touch with the men who really support the Colony, and let it somewhat modify the too cautious English methods of dealing with the criminal classes, and Hongkong would be a better example to the Chinese of good Government than it can be said to be just now.

THE YUNNAN RAILWAY SURVEY.

ARRIVAL OF THE SURVEY PARTY AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, 29th May.

The Yunnan Railway Survey seems to have got through its work with wonderfully little difficulty. Lieut. Watts-Jones, of the Royal Engineers, who, with Capt. Davis of the same corps, accompanied by a small escort, has made the journey from Kunlun Ferry overland through Yunnan and Szechuen, arrived in Shanghai today by river steamer. His party, who have been several months on the journey, encountered no difficulty whatever, and have few adventures to relate. In Yunnan they met Captain Pottinger's party who had started from Chungking, and after some time both parties again split up, pursuing their respective routes. Captain Pottinger is expected in Shanghai in a few days.—*China Gazette*.

THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY TO PEKING.

The *Ostasiatische Lloyd* of the 27th May publishes a note about the Russian demands for a railway to Peking to the effect that Russia finds vast swamps to cross in following the route originally projected to Vladivostok, so wishes to give it up and construct a line direct from Kiachta to Peking, following the old caravan route. Thence the line is to lead *via* Moukden to Newchwang and Port Arthur, with a branch line to Vladivostok. In well informed Chinese circles it is rumoured that Russia has informed the Tsungli Yamen that any delay in granting this concession will be considered as an unfriendly act.—*N. C. Daily News*.

OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE AT PENANG.

Plague has made its appearance at Penang. The *Singapore Free Press* of the 27th May understands that two suspected cases occurred about the middle of the month. They were treated, one dying and the other recovering. Two more cases have occurred during the last few days, a Chinaman, who has been five years resident in Penang, and a Malay. Both these patients died. There was still another suspected case, under observation, at the date of last advice.

The *Strait Times* of the same date says:—We announced yesterday the occurrence of bubonic plague at Penang, and are now officially informed that three fatal cases have occurred in that town. The provisions of the Venice Convention, published in the *Government Gazette* of December 16th last, are being enforced at Penang. Under this Convention all signatories to the Convention are telegraphically informed of the outbreak, and they take the precautions laid down by the Convention to prevent the importation of the malady. All passengers by vessels leaving Penang are duly inspected and subsequently recounted on board ship, a certificate showing the exact number inspected being furnished to the Master of the vessel for production at the next port. All vessels arriving from Penang at Singapore will be inspected until further notice. Notifications to this effect will appear in a *Gazette Extraordinary* to be issued today. It may be convenient to note here that the Singapore Chamber of Commerce has been urging the Straits Government to appoint an additional health officer for Singapore, and that the Governor has refused, as yet, to see the necessity for such an

appointment. H.E.'s view has been that, because our position on or near the line is not favourable to plague, we have hitherto escaped, and it is to be hoped, &c., &c. But Penang also, is pretty near the line! It may also be observed that given three or four plague cases in Singapore, the cost to the community of the restriction of trade that would follow would exceed the cost of maintaining dozens of health officers.

The outbreak of plague at Penang fortunately does not appear likely to result in an epidemic. From the Singapore papers of the 30th May we learn that information had been received from the Acting Resident Councillor, Penang, stating that only one case of plague remained in that Settlement and that the patient was recovering. The following telegram was received on the afternoon of that day:—"No reports of bubonic plague for twenty-four hours."

A suspicion appears to have been entertained that the disease was introduced by the steamer *Amara*, which left Hongkong on the 28th April and arrived at Penang on the 8th May, reporting the occurrence of one death from fever during the voyage. In reference to this vessel the *Penang Gazette* of the 27th May published a sensational article headed "A mysterious voyage," in which it is stated as something strange that "the *Amara*, although she professed to have 418 passengers for Singapore, did not stop there, but came on to Penang with the excess of living cargo." There is nothing strange about that, because the vessel cleared from Hongkong for Penang, not for Singapore, the reason no doubt being to fill up the time required by the Straits quarantine regulations by taking the more distant port first in the round voyage. The article goes on to allege a discrepancy in the number of passengers and to propound enquiries as to what had become of the missing. Presumably the Straits officials, both at Penang and Singapore would check the numbers and all the passengers that left Hongkong would have to be satisfactorily accounted for. The total number the vessel carried, according to our contemporary was 847, of whom 429 were for Penang and 418 for Singapore. The deficiency alleged to have been discovered at Penang was 57, which occurred amongst the Singapore passengers, but no such deficiency appears to have existed when the vessel arrived at Singapore; or some reference would doubtless have been made to it in the Singapore papers, as she appears to have undergone a special inspection at that port. The President of the Singapore Municipality, referring to the matter at the last meeting, said:—

The ship *Amara* passed through Singapore and reached Penang. One death occurred, which raised suspicion, and on her return to Singapore she was inspected and eight cases were removed to St. John's, six suffering from fever and two from pneumonia. The information at present available was not conclusive that the cases of plague had been deposited in Penang from the *Amara*. The implication was that the cases had been landed from the steamer in Penang, but when she returned to Singapore and was overhauled, of the eight men sent to St. John's not one was suffering from plague.

HOW THE GERMANS GOT HOSTAGES AT JEHCHAO.

A SUCCESSFUL RUSE.

The *N. C. Daily News* translates from the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* the following account of a ruse perpetrated by the Germans at Jehchao to obtain hostages so as to ensure the settlement of the Stenz outrage in that city:—

The Chinese Government having guaranteed the Germans in Shantung from further attacks, the Governor of Tsingtao decided to recall his troops at Jehchao, whither they had been specially sent to obtain satisfaction for the attack on Stenz and the punishment of the culprits concerned. This not having been done it was determined to take hostages prior to the departure of the troops. With this in view Captain von Falkenhayn, commanding the detachment, asked the local mandarin to arrange a meeting for him with the principal *literati* of the city. This was accordingly done and the time fixed for this meeting was to be on the forenoon of the 25th of May at 11 o'clock.

On the morning of that day the German gunboat *Illis* came over from Tsingtao and anchored off the harbour of Jehchao, and immediately all the baggage and impedimenta of the troops were embarked on the gunboat, the men themselves remaining on shore to await further developments. When Captain von Falkenhayn met the *literati* he asked them what they intended to do about the Stenz case. As no satisfactory answer could be obtained from the *literati* Captain Falkenhayn informed them that he would then take five of their number with him to Tsingtao as hostages. The consternation which this declaration caused was very great, and they with one accord rose up against the local mandarin accusing him of being privy to this breach of faith; but apparently, no one was more astonished at this result of the conference than the mandarin himself. He, at once, begged of Captain Falkenhayn to take him to Tsingtao instead of the five hostages, but was promptly refused. When at last the *literati* saw that the German officer was in earnest, they submitted with the best grace they could, and went on board the *Illis* under the escort of the troops. In the meantime the news had got to the families of the five hostages and the former brought money, etc., for the latter to take with them to Tsingtao. The *Illis* then weighed anchor and steamed back to Tsingtao. The five hostages are placed in one of the camps on the island, where they are allowed perfect freedom, but are obliged to report themselves before dark to the officer on duty.

THE STRANDING OF THE "BENLAWEES."

THE FINDING OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

The finding of the Court of Inquiry at Nagasaki into the circumstances attending the stranding of the *Benlawes* was delivered on the 27th May. The captain, officers, and crew have been exonerated from all blame, and the Court finds that "the stranding was owing to the pilot miscalculating his distance from Otatishima when abreast of the light on the island and consequently not altering his course sufficiently to the westward, and that the miscalculation was partly due to the pilot having made an insufficient allowance for the strength of the tide, both when approaching and passing Otatishima, and for the consequent increase of the ordinary speed of the vessel over the ground from 10 to 11½ knots, which increase affected the position when abreast of Otate light as calculated by four-point bearing.—*Nagasaki Press*."

AN IMPERIAL CHIN. \$1. MINT.

Owing to the varying degrees of fineness and weights of the dollars coined in the various Government mints in the provinces of Kuangtung, Fukien, Chékang, Kiangsu, Anhui, Hupeh, and Chihli, thereby causing great inconvenience to traders who are unwilling to accept these silver dollars as legal tender, it is stated that the Empress Dowager intends soon to issue a decree commanding a combination of all these mints into one, to be situated in Peking where all the money coined will be of one standard weight and fineness.—*N. C. Daily News*.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT WEIHAIWEI.

Weihaiwei, 26th May.

Weihaiwei was distinctly to the front in the way of festivities on the 24th and both on the Island of Lui-kung-tai and the mainland, they were such as will leave a favourable and lasting impression on all who witnessed them.

Prince Henry having announced his desire to be present on the Queen's birthday and also to inspect the newly-formed Chinese Regiment, arrived from Chefoo at 10 o'clock, when a royal salute was fired from the flagship *Centurion*, which, with all the rest of Her Majesty's ships in port, was manned, and gaily decorated with flags; and after the customary courtesies the *Gefion* anchored near the west entrance to the harbour.

The Commissioner and his wife had issued numerous invitations to view the Parade from Queen's House, which was gay with bunting,

and a large number assembled there shortly before midday.

The Marines and Police were drawn up in line, the former firing the *feu-de-joie*, immediately after the 12 o'clock salute from the battleships, and this was directly followed by three cheers, shouted in unison with the blue jackets on the ships, their keynote being readily heard on shore.

The visitors then retired to one of the guard-houses (which had the effort of a prettily decorated Kiosk) and partook of light refreshments.

An able speech was given by the Commissioner and Administrator, Captain Gaunt, R.N., who, whilst proposing the health of Her Majesty, on her eightieth birthday, wished success to Weinauiwei, whose first birthday, as a British possession, it also was.

After farewells to Captain Gaunt and his charming wife, (who proved themselves the most excellent host and hostess) most of the people made their way across to the mainland, where several luncheon parties had been arranged, after which they assembled to see the Chinese Regiment inspected on their own parade-ground, near the village of Martow. They number only 170 men at present, and it was their first appearance in the Queen's uniform. They acquitted themselves remarkably well and gave the royal salute in grand form, and Major Bower has every reason to be proud of his work.

The next day the *Centurion* Sports took place on the United Service Recreation Ground at the extreme west end of the island. They went off very brightly, considering the severe thunderstorm in the forenoon, which barely cleared in time for them to be held.

The arrival of several ladies from England, during the previous week, had much to do with the success of the gatherings, and the number of smart frocks added greatly to the brightness of the scene.

Some few cameras were to be seen, so it is to be hoped some pictures of Weinauiwei may find their way into the illustrated papers.—*Mercury* correspondent.

H.M.S. "WOODCOCK" ON THE ULPER YANGTSE.

Iohang, 25th May.

The *Woodcock* returned to Iohang last Saturday afternoon, having made a successful trip up river. She reached Laokueichou, near the Yehtan (rapid), according to Blakiston forty-three miles from Iohang. Several rapids large and small were successfully passed up without difficulty, under steam, and without the aid of a tracking rope. The steering qualities of the gunboat are excellent, and no doubt aided her considerably in passing up and down the rapids. The Captain is very sanguine of accomplishing the trip to Chungking at a future date.

The gunboat had to be turned back towards Iohang earlier than intended owing to the serious illness of the First Petty Officer, Henry Bertlett. He had evidently been unduly exposed to the sun, as no other reason could be assigned for his sudden illness. He was delirious on the way down. He was taken into the house of Dr. Rankine for more room, quietness, and convenience, but in spite of all efforts he succumbed on Monday night. His death was felt very much by all on board and by the community as well. At the request of Captain Watson the service was conducted by the Rev. W. Deans, Church of Scotland Mission. The first part of the service was held at Dr. Rankine's where the body was lying. Thence the procession was formed and marched to the cemetery. A firing party preceded, then came the bier carried by the shipmates of the deceased, then followed the Captain and Doctor of the *Woodcock*, and the Consul in uniform, the rear being brought up by members of the community. At grave there was a short service, and after the coffin had been lowered into its last place three volleys were fired by the firing party. There was a large attendance of members of the community. The deceased had only three more years to serve to retire on a pension, and leaves a widow and children to mourn his loss. It is hoped something may be done here and elsewhere on the River to raise a little gratuity for the widow.—*N. C. Daily News*

THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY IN SEOUL.

SMASHING AND BURNING OF CARS.

The *Kobe Chronicle* translates the following telegrams from Japanese papers:—

Seoul, 26th May.

Several children having been run over and killed by the electric railway cars since the service was opened in the city, the people have become greatly excited. The morning the mob smashed one of the cars, and disturbance is still going on.

Later.

In the disturbance this morning one car out of the ten owned by the company was smashed and another burned by the people. The Japanese and European engineers had a narrow escape of their lives.

The ignorant people attribute the drought which has continued for some time to the construction of the electric tramway in the city. A number of children were run over and killed by the tramway cars, shortly after the opening of the service, and another was killed this morning. This brought matters to a climax and a mob of several hundred people surrounded the two cars, and after smashing them piled up fuel and destroyed them by fire.

ITALY'S DEMANDS ON CHINA.

Shanghai, 31st May.

A Peking dispatch to the local mandarins yesterday states that the Tsungli Yamen has been informed that the Italian Government desires the lease of either Sanmen Bay, Shihp'u or Chapoo, on the Chekiang seaboard, and that the demand now is not for a naval station but a commercial port. No reply to this demand has been as yet made by the Tsungli Yamen.—*N. C. Daily News.*

DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY BY POISONING.

A very sad case of death by poisoning occurred in the China Inland Mission School, Chefoo, on the 24th May. On that day, says the *China Gazette*, Miss Williamson, one of the teachers at that institution, was found unconscious in her room. It was at once apparent that she was suffering from the effects of poison. Dr. Douthwaite and another medical man attached to the Mission were promptly in attendance, but nothing could be done for the unfortunate young lady, who succumbed shortly afterwards. A number of lozenges marked chlorate of potass were found in her pocket and an analysis of her stomach showed that she had swallowed half a dozen similar tablets. Whether the case was one of death by misadventure or suicide is not quite clear, but we were informed on enquiry at the head-quarters of the Mission here (Shanghai) that the unfortunate lady had been suffering from some mental depression of late, but why was not known. Miss Williamson, who was the daughter of a well-known member of the same Missionary body, was a great favourite with her pupils and co-workers in the school. She was about 26 or 27 years of age.

THE SPANISH GARRISON AT BALER.

STILL HOLDING OUT.

Manila, 2nd June.

Staff-Lt. Col. C. Aguilar was sent from Zamboanga by the Spanish authorities, to go to Balera, east coast of Luzon, in the steamer *Saturnus*, to inquire about the Spaniards there. He reached Manila to-day, and reports that he had no difficulty in effecting communication. Lt. Martinez is still holding out bravely, with 33 men, the other 21 out of his original force of 54 being dead or missing. The rebels are utterly unable to get them, but offer to let them go free if they give up their weapons. This they give up their weapons. This they refuse to do, and say they will hold out till Doomsday, even if all the armies of Aguinaldo try to beat them. Bravo! Viva Espana!—*Manila Times.*

DEATH OF DR. JOHN H. LOCHHEAD.

We regret to announce to death of Dr. Lochhead, who was for many years a prominent resident in Hongkong. We take the following obituary notice from the *San Francisco Chronicle*:—

Dr. John H. Lochhead, one of the best-known physicians in the Orient, who had lived in this city for the past ten years, died at his room on Taylor street Thursday evening (4th May), at the age of 87 years. Dr. Lochhead was born in Petersburg, Va., and studied medicine in Philadelphia, graduating in 1833. After practicing in his native State until 1859 he went to Hongkong, and for thirty years was prominent in his profession there. In 1889 he returned to this country, and, preferring this climate, made his home here.

One of the closest friends of Dr. Lochhead was Colonel John S. Mosby, who met him again in the Orient when the cavalry leader went out as Consul to Hongkong in February, 1879. Dr. Lochhead, as a Southern man, had sympathized with the Confederacy, and was still unreconstructed. A great intimacy sprang up between the physician and Colonel Mosby soon after General Grant made his trip around the world. At Hongkong Colonel Mosby went out to greet General Grant, and took Dr. Lochhead with him. When the introductions were over Colonel Mosby said to General Grant that he presented to him the last of the rebels, for whom he asked a parole. He said further that when he came to Hongkong he found Dr. Lochhead in about the temper Mosby was when he fought Grant in the Wilderness, but he thought that the doctor would surrender to the man to whom General Lee gave his sword. Mrs. Grant spoke up and said that she bespoken clemency for the doctor, and General Grant smilingly responded that he would gladly parole the last of the Confederates, and hoped that the doctor would ever be a good and loyal citizen.

The wife of Dr. Lochhead was a sister of Robert Johnson, the wealthy pioneer who died here several years ago. There were two daughters, one living in London and the other in Philadelphia. The funeral will be in charge of the Masons.

SAIGON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Saigon, 2nd June.

Little has become known of the recent visit of our Governor-General to Bangkok. It appears to have been only a polite reply to the visit of the Siamese prince to Saigon. Our Governor-General, whose activity is much to be admired, is at present in Tonkin and intends to push as far as Yunnanfu.

An interesting project which is being executed now is the Sanatorium on the plateau of Lang-Biang. This is situated in the south of Annam and the Governor considers it will be of great value to the European population of Cochin-China owing to its altitude of 1,800 metres above the sea. A road is at present being constructed from the bay of Phan-Rang (near cape Palaran) right up to Lang-Biang. In Saigon opinion is very much divided about the utility of this Sanatorium. The distance is certainly short and with a regular service of small steamers, when the road is finished it may be a fine summer resort, as we have no elevation worth speaking of in this country.

The salt monopoly has not given very favourable results so far and had better be abandoned.

There have been again seizures of opium on board of several steamers going to Hongkong and heavy fines have been imposed, but it is every day more recognised that the opium is being put on board by mischievous Chinese in view of the reward, and it is expected a change will soon take place.

The Indo-China steamer *Wosung*, which arrived at Shanghai on the 1st June from Foochow and Swatow, reported that, when on the passage from Swatow to Foochow, in the vicinity of Chapel Island, several water-logged and disabled junks were seen. Five men were rescued from some of these and sent to Foochow by the Douglas steamer *Haitan*.

HONGKONG.

There were 1,847 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 193 were Europeans.

It affords us pleasure to announce that Colonel Mainwaring, of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, has been made a C.M.G.

Mr. Paul King, the new Commissioner of Customs for Kowloon, arrived from the North by the M.M. steamer *Indus*.

The buoys lying in the route of the ferry launches running between Hongkong and Kowloon are now lighted at night.

The men-of-war in harbour were decorated on Sunday in honour of the fête day of the King of Italy and at noon a salute was fired.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Mr. E. Goets has been recognised as Acting Danish Consul in place of Mr. C. Beermann, resigned.

At the Magistracy on the 2nd June three Chinamen were committed to take their trial at the Assizes for being concerned in the armed robbery at Lantau.

On Sunday a seaman named Charles Cowen, belonging to a sailing ship in the harbour, jumped overboard for a dip. He came up once, and then disappeared. He could not swim.

On Wednesday morning at 2.40, Ip Ying Tau, one of the four men committed for trial for being concerned in the armed robbery at Yau-mati, was found to have committed suicide in gaol by hanging himself.

The number of cases of plague reported during the week ended 3rd June was 92 and the number of deaths 97, as against 143 cases and 134 deaths in the previous week.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Her Majesty has not been advised to exercise her power of disallowance with respect to the Vehicles Ordinance, which proves that Her Majesty is not so well advised as she might be.

The steamer *Loongmoon*, which arrived from Shanghai on Tuesday, reports having passed, 21 miles N.E. of the Lammoeks, the French dredger *Porteur No. 24* with broken-down engines. The *Porteur* did not require assistance.

We understand that in connection with the recent assaults and robberies several arrests were made, but the persons assailed were unable to identify the arrested. Two or three of the latter, however, have been banished as bad characters.

The Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai has notified the Acting Commissioner of Customs for Kowloon District by telegram that Macao, Canton, and Amoy are declared infected ports. Medical inspection at Tsung-pao-sha Island is enforced.

The Acting Secretary of the Punjom Mining Co., Limited, advises us that he has received the following telegram from the mines, giving the result of the May clean up:—The mill ran 29 days, crushing 27,000 tons, yielding 131 oz. of smelted gold. Concentrates produced, 26 tons.

Mr. R. C. Wilcox, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, informs us that the Government have made known to the Chamber the receipt of the following telegram from the Straits Government, under date 31st May:—“Bubonic Plague in China. Coolie Chinese emigration to Straits has been suspended.”

The Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, in his “Notes” for June says:—For the third time this year, on the night of May 7th, the Cathedral was forcibly entered. Nothing of value was stolen, but the thief seems to have been in search of something, as books and papers were turned out of boxes and scattered on the floor of the vestry. The knowledge that thieves have been able to steal organ pipes from another place of worship behoves us to employ a night watchman for the better protection of Church property.

Captain Lunt, of the steamer *Fushan*, which left Hongkong on the 25th May for Shanghai reported that upon leaving he experienced strong N.E. wind with heavy S.E. swell. On the following day the wind had increased to a gale, and the same evening at 7.30 shelter was sought in the Clipper Roads. Got under way again at 5 a.m. on the 27th. At 10 a.m. fell in with great quantities of floating wreckage and twenty minutes later rescued three Chinese from off same. Wreckage was observed until 6 p.m. during which time seven abandoned junks were passed. Encountered heavy rain, also heavy swell from the S.E., up to Steep Island.

There were 5 cases of smallpox last week and 1 death.

On Monday afternoon, at the offices of the Public Works Department, Mr. G. J. W. King offered for sale by auction Inland Lot No. 1536, which is the plot of land situate in Chater road behind the Telegraph Company's offices. The contents of the plot are 6,393 square feet, annual rent \$118. The upset price was \$31,965. Mr. C. H. Grace, on behalf of the Hongkong Club, offered \$31,990, at which sum it was knocked down. The lot is separated from the Club-house by a lane, and we believe it is in contemplation to use it for the erection of an annexe, to be connected with the main building by a bridge. The Club appears to have already found its recently erected handsome premises too small for its increasing requirements.

Privates George Griffith and Daniel Jones, of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, appeared before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith at the Magistracy on 2nd June charged with entering the house of a Chinawoman at 58, Bulkeley Street, Hongkong, on Thursday afternoon and stealing therefrom articles of the value of \$37. Complainant said they came into her room and being afraid she ran out. She then saw them come away with the property in question. She gave the alarm and two Chinese detectives captured them. The Chinese detectives having given evidence His Worship asked Griffith what he had to say. Griffith said he was drunk. —His Worship: You were not so drunk that you could not run away when the constables came after you, what made you do it?—Griffith: Wickedness.—His Worship: It is a very serious matter for men like you to go into a Chinese house and disturb the inmates, and not only disturb them but take away their things. The least I can do for you is four months' hard labour.

We regret to have to announce the death of Captain W. H. Watton, one of the best known and most highly respected Captains in these parts. He had been in the employ of the Scottish Oriental Steamship Company for some 15 years, plying between Hongkong and Bangkok, and had had command of the *Phra Nang* for the past nine years, being thus Commodore of the Scottish Oriental fleet. Many of our readers may also remember that he had charge of the pioneer ship of the Northern Pacific. Captain Watton was in ill-health when in Bangkok, and in consequence was granted two or three months' leave, purposing to come ashore when the vessel arrived at Hongkong. So ill was he that Chief Officer Hamilton took command when the vessel left Bangkok. She arrived on the June with her flag half-mast high, Captain Watton having succumbed to fever on 1st May. His wife and two children were on board with him, and much sympathy is felt for them in their bereavement. Captain Watton was a member of the St. John's lodge of Freemasons.

COMMERCIAL.

SILK.

CANON, 2th May.—Silk. Tsatloes.—Nothing has been done since last report and quotations are nominal. Re-reels—Have been in fair enquiry and about 100 bales are said to have been settled. Considerably more might have been done if dealers had been readier to meet the prices offered. Filatures—Have been entirely neglected. It is rarely we have so dull a fortnight to report. Dealers have been unable to maintain their rates and prices declined \$40/60 per picul, but even at the actual prices, buyers show no interest whatever in the offers made. Shorter els.—The demand for this class has been very slack. For America very little is reported beyond a few sales in good 3rd class 14/18 and 16/20 at \$750 to \$720, and in fair 2nd class 14/16 at \$840. Waste—Has sold in small quantities at weakish rates.

SHANGHAI, 3rd June.—(From Messrs A. R. Burkill & Son's Circular)—The Home markets are quiet, and Blue Elephants are quoted in London at 13/0, and Gold Kilings in Lyons at Fcs. 32½. Raw Silk.—Very little doing, prices have declined further, but without finding buyers. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, June 1st and 2nd, are: 10 bales White, 8 bales Yellow and 20 bale Wild Silk. Re-reels, Hand Filatures.—Steam Filatures.—Nothing fresh reported. Wild Silk.—About 50 bales of Raws have changed hands. Waste Silk.—Nothing doing.

Prices calculated by Maerten's Tables at 11 per cent. Exchange 2/9½ and Fcs. 3.49½ Freight 1½s. 7.25 per bale.

	Tls.	Stg.
Tsatloes.—Blue Phoenix	487½	11/10
Yaconlay Seeling	495	11/9½
Taysam.—Green Kahing M	497½	11/10
9 by 12 Moss, Double Butterfly 2... ..	402½	9/10½
Sketins.—		
White Stork 1	340	8/2½
Wild Silk		
Tussah Raw	132½ a 152½	3/5 a 3/10½

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 9th June.—There is little change to report in the position of this market. Quotations for Formosa are \$60.50 to \$61.00. Sales 35 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 9th June.—The tone of the market has improved and prices are rising. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...	\$6.75 to \$6.95	cl.
do. " 2, White...	7.35 to 7.40	"
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown...	5.20 to 5.25	"
do. " 2, Brown...	5.05 to 5.10	"
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.80 to 7.85	"
do. " 1, White...	7.25 to 7.30	"
Swatow, No. 1, Brown...	5.10 to 5.15	"
do. " 2, Brown...	5.00 to 5.05	"
Formosa Sugar Candy...	11.12 to 11.16	"
do. " "	10.40 to 10.45	"

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Heidelberg*, sailed on the 24th May. For Suez:—100 cases cassia. For Havre:—2 cases silks, 5 cases essential oil, 14 cases feathers, 16 cases blackwoodware, 20 cases human hair, 25 cases star aniseed, 53 cases Chinaware, 100 rolls mats, 100 cases camphor, and 427 packages canes. For Havre and/or Marseilles:—3 packages human hair. For Havre and/or Hamburg:—2 cases merchandise and 117 cases bristles. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or London:—20 cases essential oil and 10 cases camphor. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or Antwerp:—170 cases bristles. For Hamburg:—1 case gongs, 1 case bambooware, 2 cases human hair, 2 cases silks, 2 cases blackwoodware, 2 cases curios, 2 rolls matting, 3 cases private effects, 3 cases pictures, 4 cases lacquerware, 5 bales fibre, 6 cases sundries, 6 cases tea, 7 cases rice paper, 10 cases tea wood-ones, 12 bales strawbraid, 17 cases cigars, 20 boxes essential oil, 30 bales rattan shavings, and 30 bales palm bark, 35 packages furniture 44 cases Chinaware, 50 cases staraniseed, 100 cases cassia, 126 cases preserves, 187 palm fans, 200 camphor, 225 cases crackers, 279 packages canes, and 725 bales feathers. For Hamburg and/or London:—15 boxes bristles and 275 packages canes. For Hamburg and/or Antwerp and/or London:—20 cases bristles. For Bremen:—10 cases fans. For Antwerp and/or London:—100 bales bambooware. For Antwerp:—4 cases birdskin. For Rotterdam:—3 cases cigars and 63 bales leaf tobacco. Copenhagen:—1 box album and 600 cases cassia. For London:—100 cases camphor and 246 cases soy. For Glasgow:—250 cases preserves. For Lisbon:—5 cases Chinaware. For New York:—65 boxes essential oil.

Per P & O. steamer *Parramatta*, sailed on the 27th May. For Manchester:—2 cases silk piece goods. For London:—7,183 packages tea from Foochow, 10 bales raw silk, 3 cases silk piece goods, 1 box curios, and 11 packages sundries. For France:—537 bales raw silk and 3 cases silk piece goods. For Zurich:—10 bales raw silk. For St. Etienne:—10 bales raw silk. For Milan:—10 bales raw silk.

Per steamer *Undaunted*, sailed on the 30th May. For New York:—2,800 bales and 740 cases cassia, 590 slabs tin, 903 packages merchandise, 204 bales feathers, 15 cases essential oil, 3 cases bamboo baskets, 5 cases Chinaware, 4 cases ginger, 1 package samples of crackers, 1 package samples of mineral, 1 package samples of matting, and 2 cases heather scrubs.

Per steamer *Indus*, sailed on the 3rd June. For Milan:—105 bales raw silk. For France:—448 bales raw silk, 1 case silks, 2 cases preserves, 1 case curios, 2 cases staraniseed, 85 packages tea, 162 packages matting, and 2 cases ga angu. For London:—3 cases silks and 1 case jewellery.

Per steamer *Sibiria*, sailed on the 1st June. For Port Said:—25 cases glassware. For Havre:—7 cases feathers and 32 cases human hair. For Havre and/or Hamburg:—2 cases feathers, 40 cases bristles, 50 bales canes, and 200 cases palm leaf fans. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or London:—110 cases camphor. For Marseilles:—3 cases feathers. For Hamburg:—1 case silks, 1 case lacquerware, 1 case curios, 6 bales hides, 9 cases sundries, 15 cases China ware, 41 rolls matting, 100 cases crackers, 100 bales canes, 107 cases preserves, 189 bales duckfeathers, 205 bales camphor, and 500 bales cassia lignea. For Hamburg and/or Antwerp:—60 cases bristles. For Hamburg and/or London:—2 cases bristles. For Antwerp:—1 case earthenware, 1 case blackwoodware, 2 cases gongs, 16 cases Chinaware, 10 rolls matting, and 15 cases merchandise. For Amsterdam:—15 cases Chinaware. For Rotterdam:—20 bags shells. For London:—50 bales tobacco. For Lisbon:—1 box curios. For New York:—30 boxes essential oil. For Buenos Ayres:—30 cases palm leaf fans.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 9th June.—Bengal.—There has been a considerable advance in prices, and the market closes firm at the following figures:—New Patna \$767½, Old Patna \$817½, New Benares \$768½.

Malwa.—The market has continued dull. No business has been done since the arrival of the mail steamer *Bengal*. Latest quotations are:—New Malwa \$710 with no allowance. Old (2 yrs.) \$720 " " " " (3/4 ") \$760 with allowance to 1 catty. " (5/6 ") \$770 " " " to 1 " " (7 ") \$820 " no allowance.

Persian.—The market has ruled steady and prices have been well maintained. Closing quotations are:—Oily \$6.0 and Paper-tied \$650 to \$770 according to quality.

10-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna	569 chests.
Old Patna	576 " "
New Benares	361 " "
Old Benares	33 " "
Malwa	837 " "
Persian	759 " "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1899.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
June 3	757½	810	757½	—	700	—
June 4	757½	815	760	—	700	—
June 5	762½	817½	765	—	700	—
June 6	760	817½	762½	—	700	—
June 7	757½	815	762½	—	700	—
June 8	757½	815	762½	—	700	—
June 9	767½	817½	762½	—	700	—

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 9th June.—Superior qualities were under enquiries; medium and inferior more or less neglected. Stocks, about 7,000 bales.

Bombay	11.25 to 16.00 picul.
Karrache	— to — " "
Bengal (New), Rangoon, } 15.25 to 17.00 picul.	
and Dacca	
Shanghai and Japanese, ...	20.00 to 21.00 " "
Tungchow and Ningpo	20.00 to 21.00 " "
Malacca (Best)	— to — " "
Sales: 1,700 bales Bengal (New), Rangoon, and Malacca.	

RICE.

HONGKONG, 9th June.—The market is brisk and prices show an upward tendency. Quotations are:—

Suigon, Ordinary	\$2.25 to 2.30
" Round, good quality	2.65 to 2.70
" Long	2.95 to 3.00
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. ...	2.95 to 2.98
" Garden. No. 1 ...	3.20 to 3.25
" White	3.70 to 3.75
" Fine Cargo	3.90 to 3.95

COALS.

HONGKONG, 9th June.—Very little business reported. Quotations are:—

at off	\$18.00 to — ex ship, nominal
Australian	— to 11.00 ex ship, steady
Miki Lump } 9.00 to 10.00 nominal,	
and Small }	
Moji Lump ...	6.50 to 9.00 ex ship, quiet

Hongay double screened.....	12.00 to	-- ex godown
Hongay Lump	8.50 to	8.50 ex ship
Hongay Dust..	5.50 to	--
Briquettes ...	10.50 to	-- ex godown

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 9th June.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS:—Bombay Yarn:—50 bales No. 8 at \$67.75, 1,700 bales No. 10 at \$61.50 to \$80, 850 bales No. 12 at \$63 to \$78, 200 bales No. 16 at \$78 to \$90, 650 bales No. 20 at \$77.50 to \$83.50 **Grey Shirtings:—**500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue Dragon at \$3.92½, 1,500 pieces 10 lbs. C W W Sycee at \$4, 250 pieces 10 lbs. Blue Dragon at \$3.92½, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Palm C at \$4, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Dragon at \$3.87½, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue Dragon at \$3.92½. **White Shirtings:—**150 pieces Gold Tiger at \$6.10, 300 pieces Gold Tiger at \$6.10, 400 pieces Blue Lion at \$5.95, 500 pieces Blue Dragon at \$5.07½. **T. Cloths:—**600 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. C C at \$3.07½, 375 pieces 7 lbs. Mex. Gold Phasant at \$1.92½. **White Irishes:—**250 pieces, folds, No. 1 at \$4.80.

COTTON YARN:—	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	58.00 to 91.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	101.00 to 108.00
.. 22 to 24.....	105.00 to 110.00
.. 28 to 32.....	114.00 to 120.00
.. 38 to 42.....	125.00 to 131.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS:—	per piece
Grey Shirtings—6lbs.....	1.70 to 1.80
7lbs.....	1.92 to 2.00
8½ lbs.....	2.35 to 3.10
9 to 10 lbs.....	3.25 to 3.87½
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.....	2.3 to 2.50
58 to 60 ..	2.70 to 3.75
64 to 66 ..	3.50 to 4.35
Fine ..	4.35 to 7.65
Book-folds.....	3.75 to 7.65
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.66 to 1.35
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.) Ord'y.....	1.52 to 1.72
7lbs. (32 ..) ..	1.85 to 2.10
6lbs. (32 ..) Mexs.....	1.62 to 1.82
7lbs. (32 ..) ..	2.10 to 2.75
8 to 8½ oz. (36 in.) ..	2.35 to 3.20
Drills, English—40 yds., 14 to 16lbs.....	3.65 to 6.35

FANCY COTTONS:—	
Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8lbs.....	1.45 to 4.75
Brocades—Dyed	3.50 — 4.50
Damasks.....	per yard
Chintzes—Assorted	0.08 — 0.14
Velvets—Black, 22 in.....	0.20 to 0.40
Velveteens—18 in.....	0.17½ to 0.18½
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk.....	per dozen
Woollees.....	0.25 to 1.25

WOOLLEES:—	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.....	0.62½ to 1.45
German	— to —
Habit, Med. and Broad Cloths.....	1.20 to 2.25
Long Ells—Scarlet	6.16 to 9.50
Assorted	6.20 to 9.60
Camlets—Assorted	11.50 to 31.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches.....	8.00 to 20.00
Assorted	— to —
Orleans—Plain	7.50 to 8.50

METALS:—	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	4.30 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar	4.60 to —
Swedish Bar	6.50 to —
Small Round Rod	4.85 to —
Hoop ½ to 1½ in.....	6.25 to —
Wire 15/25	9.50 to —
Old Wire Rope	2.50 to —
Lead, L. B. & Co and Hoie Chop	9.00 to —
Australian	8.80 to —
Yellow M'tal—Muntz, 14/20 oz.....	42.00 to —
Vivian's, 14/20 oz.....	42.00 to —
Elliot's, 14/20 oz.....	42.00 to —
Composition Nails	75.00 to —
Tin	60.00 to —
per box.....	— to —
Tin-Plates	6.50 to —
per cwt. case.....	— to —
Steel ½ to ½	6.00 to —

SHANGHAI, 3rd June.—(From Messrs. Noell, Murray & Co's Piece Goods Trade Report.)—A better enquiry has been manifest during the past few days, but as yet it has made very little impression on the market, which, to all outward appearances, is in anything but an active state.

However, it is no doubt the precursor of what will develop into a good demand after the settling day, though really there is not a superabundance of available cargo in stock and operators are quietly packing up what they can to arrive. The heavier makes of Shirtings appear to be attracting most attention now, in response to the better enquiry from Ha Kow which is the only market that shows any life at present. The Northern trade seems to be suspended temporarily, Newchwang being perceptibly weaker and Tientsin quieter, but without quotable change so far. American goods have not figured in the week's business to any large extent, and though there is still considerable enquiry for forward delivery holders of stocks are complaining of the apathy shown towards them. Cotton Flannel is commencing to attract attention again, and, in spite of the large contracts entered into for this season, there have been free telegraphic enquiries for further supplies going on during the interval. A fair quantity has changed hands amongst the natives during the week, which must have left very satisfactory profits with the original buyer. The Yarn market has continued dull and drooping almost throughout the interval, but towards the close a slightly better enquiry has been met with and prices look as though they had reached the bottom at last. Cotton, after all, has come down and the Members of the Spinners' Association have been enabled to buy on the terms they fixed.

METALS, 5th June.—(From Messrs. Alex Belfield & Co's Report).—Very little business has been done in Metals, delivery being very slow. The value at home is still keeping up, making it impossible here for Natives to operate. Quotations for Nail Rods at home is said to be 153½ to 155s, but 350 tons have been done locally at 147s to 148s. 200 tons of London Horse Shoes have also been transferred at 11s 2½ spot. 250 tons American Pig Iron at 11s 23/25 spot. News from the country seems to indicate slow business for the present and the Chinese think that little business will be done with the consuming district until another five weeks have passed.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 9th June.—Business has ruled steady during the week and rates, except in a few cases which show a further advance, have eased up a little.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai—Seller have ruled the market and offers to part at 302, 301, and later at 300 per cent. prem. for cash were responded to only to a very limited extent, whilst shares forward have been on offer at equivalent rates without inducing buyers to come forward. Nationals remain quiet, unchanged, and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders have changed hands and continue on offer at \$62. Unions have been enquired for at \$230 without bringing any shares on to the market. Cantons and Straits remain quiet and neglected, also Yangtszes and North Chinas.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have ruled steady at \$315 with small sales and Chinas have improved to \$87 after further sales at \$85.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao continue steady with sales at \$29 and sellers at \$29½. Indos with a few shares on offer have ruled somewhat weaker with sellers and but few sales at \$69½ and \$69, market closing with sellers at \$69. Douglasses after further small sales at \$57½ and \$58 have improved to \$59 with sales, closing with sellers. China Manillas and China Mutuels unchanged and without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have ruled steady with fair sales at \$175 cash and at \$181 for August. Luzons have been neglected at \$55 with sellers and no sales.

MINING.—Punjons have further advanced during the week to \$10 with fair sales, and close steady at \$0.25. Charbonnages have been negotiated at \$200 and \$205 and close firm at latter rate. Queen Mines continue neglected with sellers at 50 cents. Jelebns have found buyers at \$10 and \$10½ and Raubs at \$60½. Olivers B. have been in some demand and sales have been effected at \$4 and \$4½ whilst A.s remain on offer at \$6. Great Easterns have been neglected, but close with small buyers at quotations.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have again further improved their position with small sales at 400

and 401 per cent. prem., closing steady at 41; no time transactions have been reported. Kowloon Wharves have changed hands in fair lots at \$87 and \$87½, closing with buyers at the latter rate and sellers at \$88. Wanchais remain unchanged and without business.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have found small buyers at \$87. Hotels continue very firmly held and a demand has again sent the rate up to \$92 after small sales at \$90 and \$91, market closing firm at \$92. West Points have been enquired for and in the absence of sellers the rate has advanced to \$30, at which they close steady, after sales at \$29½. Humphreys have found buyers at the advanced rate of \$10.25.

COTTON MILLS.—No business to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Star Ferries have ruled steady with sales at \$13½ and \$13½. Green Islands have advanced to \$27½ after small sales at \$26½, \$27, and \$27½. Watsons continue quiet at \$1½ with small sales. Electrics have changed hands at \$12½, Fenwicks at \$40, and China Providents at \$9.75. Champbell and Moores and Gas shares are enquired for at quotation, also Dairy Farms.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

PAID	PAID	PAID
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	800 p. t. =
China & Japan, ordy.	64	£1
Do deferred	61	55s
Bank of China		
B. Shares	2	\$20½, sellers
Comm. Shares	8	\$20½, sellers
Ells Asbestos, E. A.	1	100, buyers
Hamphell, Moore & Co.	10	\$1½, buyers
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9.75, sal. & sellers
China Sugar	100	\$175, sales
Cotton Mills		
Kwo...	11s. 10	1s. 70
International	11s. 10	1s. 67½
Laou Kung	11s. 10	1s. 75
Soychee	11s. 10	1s. 350
Yahkoo	11s. 10	1s. 53
Hongkong	\$100	\$83, sellers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$5, buyers
Green Island Cement	20	\$40, sal. & buyers
H. & C. Bakery	20	\$25, sales
Hongkong & C. Co.	10	\$130, buyers
Hongkong Electric	10	\$12½, sal. & sellers
H. H. L. Tramway	10	\$142
Hongkong Hotel	10	\$9½, buyers
Hongkong Ice	20	\$112, sal. & buyer
H. & K. Wharf & Co.	10	\$7½, buyers
Hongkong Rope	10	\$168, buyer
H. & W. Dock	10	400
Insurances		625 buyers
Canton	50	\$40, sellers
China Fire	20	\$87, buye
China Traders	10	\$6 sal. & seller
Hongkong Fire	10	\$315, sale
North China	10	\$190, buyers
Straits	20	\$4½, sellers
Union	10	\$230, buyers
Yangtze	10	\$106, buyers
and and Buildn.		
Hongkong Land Inc.	10	\$87, sellers
Humphreys Estate	10	\$10.20, sellers
Kowloon Land & Co.	10	\$26, buyers
West Point Building	5	\$8½, sellers
Luzon Sugar	100	\$50, sellers
Mining		
Charbonnages	20	\$205, buyers
Gr. Estn. & Colonial	10	\$3½, buyers
Do. Preference	10	\$1
Queen Mines Ltd.	250	\$10.60, buyers
Ever's Mine	10	\$6, sellers
Do	3	\$4.25, sellers
Panama	10	\$10½, buyer
Do. Preference	10	\$2, buyers
United Asbestos	15	\$60.50, sellers
New Amoy Dock	10	\$15½
Steamship Coys.		
China and Manilla	10	\$30, buyers
China Mutual Trust	10	\$29, 15s., buyers
Do. Ordinary	10	\$24, 10s., buyers
Do. Do.	10	\$22, 10s., buyers
Douglas Steamship	10	\$59, sellers
Do. Canton and	10	\$29, buyers
Do. China S. N.	10	\$69, sellers
Star Ferry	10	\$7½, buyers
Teikoku Planting Co.	10	\$5, seller
Do.	3	\$3, sellers
United Asbestos	10	\$2
Do.	10	\$10, nominal
Wanchai Warehouse	10	\$7½, buyers
Do.	10	\$4, sellers

J. V. VERNON, Broker.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 9th June.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer	1/11½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/0
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/0½

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand	2.48½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.52

ON GERMANY.—

On demand	2.01½
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ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand	48½
Credits, 60 days' sight	49½

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer	147½
Bank, on demand	148

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer	147½
Bank, on demand	148

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand	4½ % pm.
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ON MANILA.—

On demand	1½ % pm.
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ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand	1 % pm.
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SOVEREIGNS. Bank's Buying Rate... 10.02

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael... 52.25

SHANGHAI, 5th June.—(From Messrs J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report).—A fair amount of business was done during the week. Luzon Sugar Refining shares have continued to improve, and Hongkew Wharf shares have recovered. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—While the rate improved to 30½ per cent. premium in Hongkong, a cash sale was made here at 297 per cent. premium. Cash shares have since been placed at 300 per cent. Marine Insurance.—China Traders' shares were sold at \$62, and North-Chinas at \$190. Straits Insurance Co.—We understand that the success of the reconstruction scheme in London is assured, and that a strong Board of Directors will carry it out. Shares are wanted. Fire Insurance.—Chinas have changed hands at \$83. Shiping.—Indo-China S. N. shares were sold at \$73 for 31st July, with Hongkong exchange on that date. There are local buyers at \$1.51, while shares are held for \$1.52. Douglas Steamship shares were sold to Hongkong at \$5¼. Sugars.—Perak Sugar Cultivated shares were wanted at \$1.19½. China Sugar Refining shares changed hands at \$174, Luzon Sugar Refining shares have been in demand, and business was done at \$60 cash, \$61 for June, and \$61½ for July. Mining.—Sheidan Con. M. & M. shares were sold, and are wanted, at \$1.4. Jelebu Mining and Trading shares were sold to Hongkong at \$9½. Docks Wharves and Godowns.—Shares in S. C. Farnham & Co. were placed, and are offering at \$1.195. Shanghai Dock shares were sold, preference at \$1.13 for the 3rd current, and Ordinary at \$1.94. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares were placed at \$1.17½/182½ cash, \$1.17½/180 for June, \$1.185 for July, \$1.187½ for August, \$1.185/190 for September, and \$1.19½ for October. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown shares are wanted in Hongkong at \$86½. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment shares are wanted at \$1.82½, and are held for \$1.85. Humphreys' Estate and Finance shares were purchased from Hongkong at \$10.20. Industrial.—Shanghai Gas shares were sold at \$1.187½ and are offering. Ewo Cotton Mill shares are wanted at \$1.70. Internationals were sold at \$1.67½. Shanghai Electric shares were sold at \$1.84 and are wanted. Shanghai Ice shares were placed at \$1.35, and are offering. Shanghai Rice Mill shares changed hands at \$1.25, and American Cigarette shares at \$1.61, and the new issue. China Flour Mill and Shanghai Feather Cleaning shares are offering. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai Waterworks shares have sellers. Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares were sold at \$1.62/6¼ cash, and \$1.65 for September, and are offering. Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco shares changed hands at \$1.50, which would seem to be the bottom of the market at this time. Hall & Holtz shares were placed at \$45. Quotations are:—

BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai.—\$500.00.

Bank of China and Japan, Ltd.—\$1.0.

Do. ordinary.—\$2.5.5.0.

National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$22.00.

COTTON MILLS.

Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—\$1.70.0.1.
 Hongkong Cotton S. W. & D. Co.—\$4.50.
 International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—\$1.67.50.
 Laos-kung-mow Cotton Co., Ltd.—\$1.75.00.
 Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—\$1.35.00.

DOCKS, WHARVES, & CO.

Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.
 Boyd & Co., Limited.—\$1.2.0.00.
 Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Company.—\$87.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—\$612.50.
 S. C. Farnham & Co.—\$1.195.00.
 Shanghai Engineering S. & D. Co.—\$1.91.0.
 Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—\$1.180.00.

INSURANCES.

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$140.00.
 China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$83.00.
 China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$62.00.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$310.00.
 N. H. China Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$190.00.
 Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$4.00.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$220.
 Yangtze Insurance Assn., Ltd.—\$114.

LANDS.

Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$84.00.
 Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.—\$10.20.
 Shanghai Land Invest. Co. (fully pd.)—\$1.85.00.

MINING.

Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$6.75.
 Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares.—\$1.60.
 Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$61.00.
 Sheridan Consolidated Co.—\$1.4.00.

SHIPPING.

China-Mutual preference.—\$1.72.00.
 Do. ordinary, £: paid.—\$1.30.00.
 Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—\$1.140.00.
 Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$56.00.
 Hongkong, Canton and Macao.—\$29.00.
 Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—\$1.51.50.
 Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—\$1.152.50.
 Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—\$1.23.00.
 Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—\$1.7.00.

SUGAR.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$174.00.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$60.00.
 Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—\$1.49.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Cigarette Co.—\$1.57.00.
 Central Stores, Ltd.—\$1.11.00.
 China Flour Mills Co.—\$1.40.00.
 Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$1.35.00.
 Llewellyn & Co. J., Limited.—\$1.8.00.
 Major Brothers, Limited.—\$1.40.00.
 Shanghai Feather Cleaning Co.—\$1.400.00.
 Shanghai Gas Co.—\$1.187.50.
 Shanghai Hosiery Bazaar Co., Ltd.—\$1.62.50.
 Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage, & Refrigeration Co., Ltd.—\$1.35.00.
 Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—\$1.50.00.
 Shanghai Rice Mills Co.—\$1.25.00.
 Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.—\$1.60.00.
 Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—\$1.266.00.
 Witson & Co., A. S. Limited.—\$1.14.00.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 9th June.—Business during the past fortnight has been very dull. From Saigon to Hongkong, there is a better demand at the close, and 19 cents per picul is offered for small carriers, prompt loading; to other ports no enquiry. Japan coal freights. From Moji to Hongkong the rate has dropped to \$2.30 per ton; to Singapore \$3. Hongkong to Hongkong \$17½ per ton is offered. From Newchwang to Canton, there is no demand. Silers. The *Eric J. Ray* has been chartered to load Santung and Singapore to Hongkong, \$12.50, optio Shanghai, \$5.50, and the British bark *Valkyrie* has been taken to load Rajang/Hongkong \$1.25.

The following are the settlements:—

Tordenskjold—Norwegian steamer, 904 tons, Singapore to Hongkong, \$8.50.

Michael Jensen—German steamer, 710 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$50 per ton.

Pausang—British steamer, 1,410 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.35 per ton.

Erickdale—British steamer, 2,468 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$3 per ton.

An Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer, *Kuchinotzer* to Swatow, \$2.75 per ton.

Kuikiang—Danish steamer, 1,240 tons, Hongkong to Hongkong, \$1.70 per ton.

Independent—German steamer, 1,040 tons, Iloilo to Yokohama and/or Kobe, one port 30 cents per picul, two ports 32½ cents per picul.

Odo—Norwegian steamer, 777 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 19 cents per picul.

Deuteros—German steamer, 1,551 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul.

Prosper—Norwegian steamer, 783 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 19 cents per picul.

Dagmar—Norwegian steamer, 921 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 19 cents per picul.

Tritos—German steamer, 1,088 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 19 cents per picul.

Nanyang—German steamer, 1,060 tons, monthly, 4 months, \$5,150 per month.

Ragnor—Norwegian steamer, 1,220 tons, monthly, 12 months, \$7,000 per month.

Ragnor—Norwegian steamer, 1,220 tons, monthly, 3/3 months, \$7,000 per month (re-charter).

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—*Chusan* (str.), *Kintuck* (str.), *Ceylon* (str.), *Indomeneus* (str.), *Sanuki Maru* (str.).

For BREMEN.—*Sachsen* (str.).

For MARSEILLES.—*Laos* (str.), *Kintuck* (str.), *Sanuki Maru* (str.).

For HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Ambria* (str.), *Konigsberg* (str.), *Bamberg* (str.), *Sarnia* (str.).

For SAN FRANCISCO.—*Gaelic* (str.), *America Maru* (str.), *Queen Margaret*, *Thyra* (str.), *C. of Peking* (str.).

For VANCOUVER.—*Empress of India* (str.).

For VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.—*Olympia* (str.), *Athenian* (str.).

For PORTLAND, O.—*Columbia* (str.).

For NEW YORK.—*Macduff* (str.), *D. Rickmers* (str.), *Indrapura* (str.).

For AUSTRALIA.—*Airlie* (str.).

For HAVRE, COPIEN AGEN, ETC.—*Nordhavet* (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

June—

ARRIVALS.

2. Pakshan, British str., from Bangkok.
2. Bingo Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
3. Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
3. Mausang, British str., from Sandakan.
3. Prosper, Norwegian str., from Canton.
3. Propontis, British str., from Saigon.
3. America Maru, Jap. str., for S. Francisco.
3. Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
4. Aggi, Norwegian str., from New York.
4. Bengloe, British str., from London.
4. Clara, German str., from Haiphong.
4. Hector, British str., from Shanghai.
4. Lightning, British str., from Calcutta.
4. Phra C. Klao, Brit. str., from Bangkok.
4. Pronto, German str., from Amoy.
4. Vindobona, Austrian str., from Kobe.
4. Powerful, British cruiser, from Manila.
4. Taksang, British str., from Canton.
4. Ixion, British str., from Shanghai.
4. Doyo Maru, Japanese str., from Saigon.
4. Hupeh, British str., from Iloilo.
5. Tantalus, British str., from Singapore.
5. Choyang, British str., from Shanghai.
5. Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Bombay.
5. Benlomond, British str., from Shanghai.
5. Fushun Chinese str., from Shanghai.
5. Hainan, German str., from Newchwang.
5. Menmuir, British str., from Sydney.
5. Marie Jansen, Ger. str., from Hongay.
5. Mogul, British str., from New York.
5. Sishan, British str., from Saigon.
5. Sumidgawa Maru, Japanese str., put back.
5. Sydney, French str., from Marseilles.
5. Tritos, German str., from Saigon.
6. Elux, British str., from Batoum.
6. Hermes, Norwegian str., from Chafsoo.
6. Kamakura Maru, Jap. str., from S'pore.
6. Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
6. Vortigern, British str., from Amoy.
6. Huachung, British str., from Tamsui.
6. Yangtze, British str., from Glasgow.
6. Habicht, German str., from Cardiff.
6. Ellerophon, British str., from Penang.
6. Unity, Norwegian str., from Newchwang.
7. Phra C. Klao, British str., from Bangkok.
7. Dagmar, Norwegian str., from Canton.
7. Hating, French str., from Haiphong.
7. Nanyang, German str., from Taiwanfoo.
7. Ramagan, British str., from Moji.
7. Rohilla, British str., from Yokohama.
7. Sabine Rickmers, Ger. str., from Bangkok.
7. Bormida, Italian str., from Bombay.
7. Kwoiyang, British str., from Tientsin.
7. Amara, British str., from Sourabaya.
7. Sarnin, German str., from Hamburg.
7. Trigonia, British str., from Shanghai.
7. Ningpo, British str., from Newchwang.
7. Independent, German str., from Swatow.
8. Choyang, British str., from Canton.
8. Athenian, British str., from Vancouver.

- 8, Holstein, German str., from Saigon.
 8, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., from K'ohinotzu.
 8, Hailong, British str., from Tamsui.
 8, Esmeralda, British str., from Manila.
 8, Hoihao, French str., from Pakhoi.
 8, Maizuru Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.
 8, Olympia, Amr. str., from Tacoma.
 9, Chusan, British str., from Shanghai.
 9, Bengal, British str., from Bombay.
 9, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
 9, Goodwin, British str., from Moji.
 9, Formosa, British str., from Coast Ports.
- June—
 DEPARTURES.
 3, Indus, French str., for Europe. &c.
 3, Dagmar, Norwegian str., for Canton.
 3, Dorothea Rickmers, Ger. str., for Y'hama.
 3, Loyal, German str., for Hongay.
 3, Wongkoi, British str., for Bangkok.
 3, Else, German str., for Bangkok.
 3, Shantung, British str., for Hongay.
 3, Gloucester City, British str., for Saigon.
 3, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 3, Chelydra, British str., for Calcutta.
 3, Nanchang, British str., for Tientsin.
 4, Oslo, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 4, Chingtu, British str., for Foochow.
 4, Kyoto Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 4, Bingo Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
 4, Sumidagawa Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 4, Shansi, British str., for Shanghai.
 4, Ettrickdale, British str., for Moji.
 4, Lennox, British str., for Moji.
 4, Haiman, British str., for Swatow.
 4, Hne, French str., for Hoihow.
 4, Onsang, British str., for Weihaiwei.
 4, Tordenskjold, Norw. str., for Singapore.
 4, Independent, German str., for Swatow.
 4, Java, British str., for London.
 5, Hongkong Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.
 5, Pakhoi, British str., for Ningpo.
 5, Yedo Maru, Japanese str., for Saigon.
 5, Hector, British str., for London.
 6, Coptic, British str., for San Francisco.
 6, Kumsang, British str., for Swatow.
 6, Prosper, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 6, Fausang, British str., for Moji.
 6, Progress, German str., for Tourane.
 6, Sachem, Amr. bark, for New York.
 6, Choysang, British str., for Canton.
 6, Fushun, Chinese str., for Canton.
 6, Glengyle, British str., for Shanghai.
 6, Ixion, British str., for Shanghai.
 6, Tantalus, British str., for Shanghai.
 6, Foochow, British str., for Amoy.
 6, Benlomond, British str., for London.
 6, Pronto, German str., for Amoy.
 6, Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.
 6, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 6, Olympia, Amr. flagship, for New York.
 6, Bengloe, British str., for Nagasaki.
 6, Sydney, French str., for Shanghai.
 7, Empress of China, Brit. str., for Vancouver.
 7, Hermes, Norw. str., for Canton.
 7, Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.
 7, Vindobona, Aust. str., for Bombay.
 7, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 7, Clara, German str., for Hoihow.
 7, Aggi, British str., for Shanghai.
 7, Chowtai, British str., for Swatow.
 7, Mogul, British str., for Yokohama.
 7, Unity, Norwegian str., for Canton.
 7, Kweiyang, British str., for Canton.
 7, Vortigern, British str., for New York.
 8, Kamakura Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
 8, Taksang, British str., for Shanghai.
 8, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
 8, Yangtze, British str., for Shanghai.
 8, Sishan, British str., for Swatow.
 8, Pakshan, British str., for Hongay.
 8, Marie Jebson, German str., for Canton.
 8, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
 8, Sendai Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 8, Amerigo Vespucci, Ital. str., for Singapore.
 9, Habicht, German towboat, for Shanghai.
 9, Nanyang, German str., for Swatow.
 9, Hating, French str., for Hoihow.
 9, Phranang, British str., for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Glengyle*, from London, &c., Messrs. Owen, and Stockwell and 257 Chinese.
 Per *Bingo Maru*, from Yokohama, &c., for Hongkong, Mr. T. E. Peters; for Europe, Mrs. A. M. Jewell and two children, Messrs. Walter E. Bracey, W. Williams, S. Suzuki, T. Shinohara, G. W. Lewis, Wilson, Miss Emily

Dunn, Messrs. Harding, Hanray, Mr. and Mrs. L. Dogmar Ivillis, Mr. and Mrs. Bond.
 Per *Mausang*, from Sandakan, Mr. Bevin and 185 Chinese.
 Per *Phra C. C. Kluo*, from B'kok, Mr. Karpe.
 Per *Lightning*, from Calcutta, &c., Major Alpin, Mr. Cuthbert McCallum, Mr. and Mrs. George, and Mr. and Mrs. Russell.
 Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, Mr. Harold E. Waite and Mr. A. Tsai.
 Per *America Maru*, from San Francisco, &c., Dr. R. A. Mosley (U.S. Consul-General), Mrs. R. A. Mosley, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stuart, Mrs. M. Powley, Messrs. Geo. E. Seybold, W. O. Rowe, Dr. J. Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Wallace, Mrs. H. A. Lund, Mr. A. B. Smith, Mrs. J. V. C. Comfort, Miss Gertrude E. Comfort, Mr. E. H. Wilson, Dr. B. Apple, Mrs. L. J. Hopson, Dr. F. R. Harkinson, Messrs. R. H. Little, W. E. Dodd, Miss Lund, and Mr. Robt. Weiss.
 Per *Fushun*, from Shanghai, Miss Mary Pink, Mr. Albert Law, Rev. A. E. Pink, Rev. Philip Harkey, and H. E. Kwong and suite for Canton.
 Per *Menmuir*, from Australia, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Messrs. Hall, Haigh, Parsons, St. Alley, Keller, Strap, and Lemm; from Manila, Lieut. Parmenter, Messrs. E. A. Shelton, F. T. Burgdarrff, G. N. Hayward, and Miskin.
 Per *Kamakura Maru*, from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher and two children, Messrs. A. Nilsson, Barrett, and C. Schwylar.
 Per *Loongmoon*, from Shanghai, Mr. wens, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Lo, and Mrs. Ibrahim.
 Per *Sydney*, from Hongkong, from Colombo, Messrs. Yin Sau Chooker, Chin Yuen, Lung Kum Mun, Leung Hour, Lum Lin, and Foke Kum; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lambie, Mr. Lim Guan Joo, Revs. Martinet and Duvelle; from Saigon, Mrs. Lam Tram Muoe, Sao d'Apan and son, and Mr. T. X. d'Attard; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Demeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Parrot, Messrs. de Rotron, Bouillard, Wilder, Chemin Dupontes, and Mrs. Pringle and child; from Port Said, Messrs. A. Kupli, Y. Rud, and Mrs. L. Dex; from Colombo, Mrs. P. Bann, and Rev. and Mrs. Dixon; from Singapore, Capt. J. W. Richard, Messrs. W. Cloke, Hoh Kuang Soo, Hoh Pin Lin, Ah Kai Long, and Karl Rieger; from Saigon, Rev. Pere Froe, Miss Liberge, and Mr. Fliche; for Nagasaki, from Singapore, Mr. Kubota; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, H. E. Takashira, Minister, wife, and child, Messrs. Douville, Carrillon, Tony Verissel, Jean Roustan; from Port Said, Mr. Hassan; from Colombo, Mr. Angelo, and Mr. and Mrs. Herault; from Singapore, Mr. J. B. Cohen; from Saigon, Messrs. Salamé and Berna d.
 Per *Haiching*, from Tamsui, &c., Messrs. F. P. Fell, Chun Sui, and Tsing Kau Ling.
 Per *Bellerophon*, from Penang, 311 Chinese.
 Per *Nanyang*, from Taiwanfoo, &c., Mrs. M. Huck and child.
 Per *Hating*, from Haiphong, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand, Messrs. Mannington Stewart, H. R. Davies, Ramsabad, Hnong-in Chi, and J. F. Schommike.
 Per *Rohilla*, from Yokohama, for Venice, Mr. H. F. Arthur; for Colombo, Mr. W. M. Simpson; for Singapore, Capt. R. P. Jackson; for Hongkong, Messrs. J. Turnbull, J. R. Armstrong, Birkel, Miss A. K. Hamper, Miss E. M. Hamper, Messrs. Chay Nee and M. Kwong Fui; from Kobe, for Hongkong, Messrs. T. L. Stertens, Ding Chew, and Jong Wing; from Nagasaki, Mr. Martiu, Mrs. Hosoya, Mr. Mang Chang Wo, and Mrs. S. Kanda.
 Per *Bormida*, from Bombay, &c., Mr. Brown.
 Per *Athenian*, from Vancouver, &c., Messrs. W. Jackson and W. Steeris.
 Per *Hailong*, from Tamsui, Mr. J. H. Lewis.
 Per *Esmeralda*, from Manila, Messrs. T. Nolan, J. W. Clark, L. H. Chick, R. E. Bricoe, Jean Hess, F. Taylor, Miss Thompson, Messrs. J. W. Lewis, L. W. Davidson, J. Levan, J. F. Fathell, J. Allen, R. B. Smith, C. W. Spires, S. W. Gray, F. W. Wynshen, J. Manow, M. V. Higgins, E. Lidall, A. G. Koughler, C. W. Vaughan, J. A. Smith, Bass, Agnacio Monasterio, Mrs. Adele Flores, Messrs. G. W. Wilson, Miss Sally Hables, Capt. Ackly, Messrs. W. Trenbach, A. B. Strick, McEritt, J. Perkins, M. Dye Luatco, J. Wheeler, J. W. Woney, Butler, O. Baker, C. M. Melson, H. W. Essman, Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge,

Major Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Arandey and child, Mr. O. N. Perier, Miss Roatmann, Messrs. W. B. Bond, H. Lohisori, C. A. Clarke, A. Brant, F. F. Carpenter, E. Bendaok, J. M. Irvin, P. S. Baxter, T. Wilson, K. Sangaigon, A. Diecher, G. Ross, B. Cantantes, M. Gaylend, K. Sakai, and E. J. Levius.

DEPARTED.

Per *Manante*, for Manila, Mr. A. V. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Bettebone, Messrs. P. L. Sampson and Ramirez, Mrs. Raechel, Mrs. Heart, Messrs. L. O. Tuckerman, F. W. Prising, W. P. Thomas, F. Vera, F. Jinogue, A. Celestino, S. Alberto, S. Cruz, N. Krause, A. W. Westerdon, J. Jurang, L. Krop, S. Barok, and Roschee.

Per *Idzume Maru*, for Kobe, Rev. and Mrs. J. D. McGlashan and 2 children, and Mr. Ellis.

Per *Indus*, from Hongkong for Saigon, Mrs. Eid and child; for Singapore, Messrs. M. B. Cohen, F. Palmer, A. Marangoni, and E. Bonnet; for Colombo, Messrs. G. E. Peters, and G. Wilson; for Marseilles, Messrs. H. L. Denny, L. Barmont, J. M. Calahorra, Mr. and Mrs. Pijuan and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Diaz and two children, and Mrs. C. V. Ortega.

Per *Chelydra*, for Calcutta, Mrs. Fuller.

Per *Coptic*, for Shanghai, Mr. Qnong Yon Moou, Miss K. Wilbur, Mr. C. E. Hall; for San Francisco, Col. F. W. Ames, Messrs. A. H. Rutherford, C. Vivian Lads, C. H. Shelton, Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Parmonter, Messrs. E. T. Slight, Yee Boh-Woh, Wong How Duck, Yee Tin Kut, Chang Quock Chin, Hee Chai Lung, Hoo Yee Shee, and Chang Cheung; for London, Mr. H. A. Keller; for Paris, Mr. J. Strap.

Per *Bingo Maru*, for Singapore, &c., Mrs. A. M. Jewell and 2 children, Messrs. W. E. Bracey, W. Williams, S. Suzuki, T. Shinohara, G. W. Lewis, E. C. Ray, Miss Ray, Messrs. Harding, Hanray, Miss Emily Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. L. Dagmar Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Messrs. Fujisawa, J. Oka, and J. Stevenson Tod.

Per *Java*, for Singapore, from Hongkong, Major Radcliff, Lieut. Lloyd, and Mr. Page; from Shanghai, Mr. Stock; for London, from Yokohama, Miss Messer.

Per *Sydney*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher and 2 children, Mrs. R. M. Forbes, Miss Sherwood, Miss G. W. Hall, Mrs. J. Bruu, Mrs. M. Smulevich, Mrs. M. J. Aquino and 4 children, Messrs. G. Pila, W. S. Elliott, Golotman, Blondel, L. R. Buckhard, O. Gomes, P. A. de Souza, A. R. Biddle, and Rev. A. Robert; for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wicking, and Mr. F. X. Attalides, for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. G. Tuason, Misses Tuason (3), Messrs. Gonzalo Tuason, J. Tuason, and 3 brothers, M. Rivera, and P. Deronzier.

Per *Empress of China*, for Shanghai, Mrs. J. D. Thomson, Miss Thomson, Messrs. O. and L. Rottman, A. J. David, and N. G. Evans; for Nagasaki, Mrs. and Miss Murray Bain, Mrs. E. Morrison, Mrs. J. L. Mayers, and Mr. Luk King Nam; for Kobe, Capt. Des Voeux, Lieut. Longfield, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Caldwell, and Mr. R. Jules; for Yokohama, Dr. Selden, Mrs. Selden and infant, Mrs. H. Wallace, Mrs. S. C. Campbell, Mrs. Frampton, Mr. and Mrs. George, Mrs. Layton and son, Messrs. G. N. Hayward and W. K. Low; for Vancouver, Mrs. May and 3 children, Mrs. Moy Lung Gun, Messrs. J. L. Gibson, Marsh, and C. McCallum; for Victoria, Mrs. Lau Mo Kit and son; for Nanaimo, Mrs. Chan Shi; for Montreal, Mrs. A. C. Clarke; for London, Ont., Rev. Wm. and Mrs. Gauld and 4 children; for New York, Mrs. F. Palmer, and Mr. Dean Lufg; for Trinidad, Mrs. G. Lee Kang; for London, Major Alpin, Lieut. G. F. H. Dickson, Lieut. Stebbing, Mrs. Eyre, and Mr. W. S. Roberts; from Yokohama, for Vancouver, Mr. T. Remick; for London, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wallace, Mrs. and Miss Martin, Mrs. R. Cameron, Messrs. G. Soley and Martin; from Shanghai, for London, Mr. F. C. Laing.

Per *Sendai Maru*, for Shanghai, Mr. Fell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown and child, Mr. J. Brown, Jr., Mr. T. Kanahira, Mr. S. Tannoda, Rev. Fathers B. S. Roman and M. Aparicio.

Per *Kamakura Maru*, for Kobe, &c., Consul and Mrs. Morikawa and child, Messrs. Kawamura, a Yamaguchi, Read, Terry, Knocker, Imai, Fukuchi, MacDonald and Lutton.